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China to Forge Vast Bulwark Against Japan

Move to invoke sanctions seen in declaration as Chiang consolidates his control.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Jan. 28—China's decision to forge a vast inland bulwark of resistance to the Japanese and the consolidation of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's control emerge as the two main results of the meeting of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee.

The sessions of the directorate of China's ruling party have just been completed at the provisional capital of Chungking in Szechwan Province. The individuality of General Chiang clearly dominated the session. There was almost machine-like acceptance of the Government's plans for continuing the war, and for furthering national reconstruction in the vast hinterland of the Asiatic continent.

Foreign Affairs

Three principals for the conduct of China's foreign policy were enunciated. There were:

1. Enforcement of resolutions drafted by the Kuomintang party, details of which have not yet been announced.
2. A request that foreign powers live up to the treaty obligations to China.
3. Complete "readjustment of the diplomatic front."

Clearly these points are vague; they are vague even in Chinese terms, where clarity is not always the essence of official declarations. But it seems clear that the second point will involve the effort of China to obtain some form of sanctions against Japan—an effort which will be pressed both in America and Great Britain.

Readjustments in Diplomacy

What is meant by "readjustment of the diplomatic front" may become clearer when the Kuomintang's resolutions are made public. But this may involve some form of protest against recognition of the puppet regimes which Japan is setting up throughout China.

In this connection the Japanese sources here continue to report that a "unified" Government under Japanese control will be established under Marshal Wu Pei-fu, who was one of China's leading military figures a decade and a half ago. There is no evidence from Chinese sources that Marshal Wu has accepted such a post.

Meanwhile the Chungking sessions showed clearly that there is to be no cessation of the efforts for national defense. The Kuomintang endorsed the plan of a National Defense Council which will be headed by General Chiang. Selection of other personnel in addition to the Generalissimo is so far tentative.

Frontier Affairs

The Kuominatang also plans the establishment of a "Frontier's Affairs Ministry." Its specific task will be to deal with military, economic, and communications problems in the inland area which now forms the base of Chinese resistance.

Thus the hope is to weld together that block of territory which lies north and west of the provisional capital. The intent is to speed the development of three Western provinces—Kansu, Sikang, and Koko Nor. In addition to this wide belt which extends from Burma northward, the Kuomintang also hopes to utilize the vast reaches of Sinkiang, or Chinese Turkestan.

Chiang Sets Plans

The Generalissimo has made it clear that the welding of this vast area into a unit of resistance to the Japanese is one of the factors leading to his assertion to the Kuomintang that Japan must fail in its ultimate hope of conquering China. Japan, General Chiang told the Kuomintang, has made fundamental errors in military, political, and foreign policy.

China, he added, must avoid compromise or surrender. It must, he declared, use its "united efforts to defeat the enemy's arrogance, and to add to its confusion, at the same time developing Chinese agricultural resources, and working to place every possible obstruction in the way of Japan's industrial expansion."

Chinese Communists sent to the Kuomintang session messages pledging their full support.

Mexican Press Attacks Anti-Jewish Campaign

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—Violent anti-Jewish demonstrations in which a Jewish merchant was threatened with lynching Jan. 26 brought rebukes from the Mexican press. La Prensa termed them "acts of barbarous Fascism . . . similar to those which converted Germany into a theater of foreboding."

Several Jewish-owned stores were stoned after a meeting organized by the Popular Democratic Front at which President Cardenas administration was assailed. Newspapers said some of the anti-Jewish demonstrators had attended the meeting.

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Welles Finds Peace Goal Of U. S. Foreign Policy

Neutrality Act revision to permit Nation to defend its interests asked by Undersecretary.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—In this "gravely serious," disquieting moment in our modern civilization, Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, said last night, the major objective of the Administration's foreign policy "is to keep the United States at peace."

At the same time, however, Mr. Welles said, in regard to the Government's attitude toward the policies of "certain of the Governments of Europe," that "the people of the United States and their Government have always maintained, and in practice have made it clear, that they assert the right to protest and to condemn the cruel and inhuman treatment of human beings wherever such brutality occurs.

"They have likewise made it clear," Mr. Welles told the New York Bar Association, "that they possess and will avail themselves of the right to protest, or, if need be, challenge the foreign policy of any other nation which threatens the peace or security of the United States, or which results in the violation of the treaty rights of the United States or one of its nationals."

Liberty of Action

Holding that the "cardinal element in the policy of the United States should be to retain at all times complete liberty of action," Mr. Welles added that these "traditional tenets," however, "have never involved the right on the part of this Government to condemn or to assail the form of government under which other peoples may live."

The Undersecretary urged that Congress, in considering amendments to the present Neutrality Law, observe President Roosevelt's recent warnings as to the dangers of existing legislation.

"Our existing neutrality legislation, which modified in certain par-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 7)

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Sumner Welles
Undersecretary of State

Change in Neutrality Act Held Vital to U. S. Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—The American Neutrality Act should be so amended as to enable the United States to defend its interests and to permit a workable foreign policy, a report by the Committee of Experts on International Law of the Committee for Concerted Peace Efforts said here today.

Declaring the Act should be changed "to permit American foreign policy to be shaped by American rather than by foreign authorities," the report recommends a substitution of Section 4 of the Neutrality Act to give the President, with the approval of a Congressional majority, the power to place an embargo against a state engaged in hostilities in violation of a treaty with the United States and to omit placing an embargo against a warring state not violating a treaty.

Chairman of the Committee of Experts is Charles G. Fenwick, Professor of Political Science at Bryn Mawr College. The report was submitted to the Committee for Concerted Peace Efforts, composed of 15 leaders of national peace organizations under the chairmanship of Clark M. Eichelberger.

The Committee of Experts recommended four changes in the Neutrality Act. They were:

1. Give the President, with Congressional approval, power to distinguish between treaty-breaking and nontreaty-breaking warring nations and to place an arms embargo only on treaty breakers.
2. Secure greater flexibility in the Act by allowing the export embargo on treaty-violating nations to include other materials in addition to arms, ammunition, and direct implements of war.
3. Strike all references to civil war from the Act and handle such situations by special statutes when they arise.
4. Substitute the term "hostilities" for that of "war," since so many actual wars today are "undeclared."

"The most essential change required in the Act is that it should be made adaptable to the varying circumstances to which it must apply," the report said. "In its present form, it has worked in favor of states whose policy the American people do not approve and whose actions are contrary to our rights under treaties and under international law.

"It is a fact beyond doubt that, whatever policy we adopt, and, however impartial we may strive to be, we shall aid one side more than the other in any foreign conflict. It seems to us unwise, and even absurd, to have a law which denies to our Government the right to hinder an aggressor, or to defend ourselves by measures short of war against a state which is doing injury to the United States in violation of treaty rights or of international law."

According to Mr. Eichelberger, recommendations of the Committee "set the framework within which the Committee for Concerted Peace Efforts will conduct a nation-wide campaign for revision of our Neutrality Act."

Cut in Relief Points Way To Further Curbs

New Deal opposition to push advantages as it looks ahead to next test of power.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—Having overcome intense White House opposition on a difficult issue, and cut the Administration's relief appropriation for the remainder of the present fiscal year, the coalition opposition in the Congress was today looking forward to many other curbs on the Executive.

As things finally shaped up, the relief cut was a tough proposition on which to tackle President Roosevelt, for the needs of the unemployed were vividly brought home to all members of Congress. But the underlying desire for economy, for an approach at least to a balanced budget and away from deficit financing, overcame sympathy for the jobless and a wide variety of Administration and outside pressures.

The Senate decision to stick to the House's appropriation of $725,000,000 instead of the Administration's $875,000,000 was by the narrow margin of one vote. Twenty-six Democrats left their party's White House leadership to oppose the larger sum, and were joined by 20 Republicans and one Farmer-Laborite. Sticking with the New Deal were 41 Democrats, two Republicans, and one each in the categories of Farmer-Labor, Progressive, and Independent.

Geography and Relief

Less than half the 26 rebellious Democrats—12 of them—came from the conservative South, where urban unemployment is not such a problem as it is in the North. Only four of them were from east of the Mississippi. The other ten were from the wide-open spaces where President Roosevelt has sometimes been supposed to be strongest, but where urban unemployment is also generally less grave a problem.

The 46 Democrats who remained loyal were widely distributed. Fourteen were from the Solid South, 13 from East of the Mississippi, and the 19 others from the Middle and Far West, including such frequently anti-New Dealers as Senator D. Worth Clark of Idaho and Tom Connally of Texas.

While there will be many more struggles in this session, and doubtless some close ones, the present fight significantly revealed many things:

It showed that both House and Senate are willing to defy some pressure groups, at least, and to vote economy.

It showed that the anti-New Dealers have far more capable leaders. Strategy and spokesmanship of Senators James F. Byrnes, of South Carolina and Alva Adams of Colorado, with the Vice-President in the background, was of the first rank, while the Administration suffered from ineptitude.

And now the way is clear for Congress to write its own ticket on many issues. President Roosevelt, already recognizing the inevitable, has emphasized the nature and extent of Congress's responsibilities. The balance of power in Washington, this vote showed, has shifted again.

How Senate voted on relief: Page 5.

Boston Welcomes Legion Commander

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Chadwick — Wife of Commander of American Legion

S. F. Chadwick — National Commander of the Legion

Mayor Tobin — of Boston

J. J. Maguire — State Commander of the Legion

Wm. Prendible — Clerk of Superior Court

Reich Gets Spanish Spoils Before Civil War Is Over

By A. Godfrey Lias

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Although it is impossible to obtain a complete picture of the extent to which Germany and Italy are getting control of Spain's economic resources in return for the military help to Gen. Francisco Franco, enough information is available to show that they have practically a strangle hold on the industrial (as opposed to the agricultural) output of Insurgent Spain.

But German economic infiltration is far in excess of Italian. Indeed, it has been impossible to trace any important penetration by Italy in this direction. When one considers that Italy's intervention in the military sphere is much greater than that of Germany, it is impossible to escape the conclusion that Italy is looking for a reward in some other field than the economic one.

Germany now controls the greater part of the output of the Moroccan and Biscayan mines, of the shipping to and from Insurgent Atlantic ports and of the industrial plants in Insurgent Spain, most of which are in the north, particularly in the Basque country. The Germans have built up an imposing network of airports and operate (though under a Spanish name) the civil air company which monopolizes the internal traffic and controls the international routes to Lisbon and South America in conjunction with the German Lufthansa.

This fact is being used as an excellent bargaining counter in Germany's attempts to get a share of the forthcoming North Atlantic air routes traffic from Great Britain.

Network of German Airports

Reliable information exists that airdromes have been built under German supervision and manned by German staffs at Castejon, Bunuel, Noain, Pustinana, Tudela, Corella, Ablitas, Caparroso, Ribaforada, Lasarte, San Sebastian, Vitoria, Otzandiano, Sondika, Lamiako, Somorrostro, and Bilbao.

All these places are in the north and though Spain is extremely deficient as regards both rail and road transport facilities, the sparseness of the population makes it hard to understand what economic justification there can be for such an intensive network of airports. Some of the hangars, including those at Vitoria, are reliably stated to have been built underground.

Reports of new artillery emplacements and fortifications along the Hispano-French frontier are considered highly significant when taken in conjunction with these new airdromes. French authorities cannot but feel perturbed at such developments.

Biscayan Ores Preferred

In the sphere of mining, Germany has recently been busy purchasing iron ore mines along the Biscayan coast. The important Basque-British Ollargan mine near, Bilbao is understood to have now gone into Krupps' ownership as well as other smaller concerns near San Sebastian, Lesaca, and Legocrita. The available information also points to the whole output of the Spanish Moroccan mines being controlled by Germany.

It should be mentioned here that the Biscayan iron ore has special properties for which special blast furnaces are needed. Krupps have always shown a preference for the Biscayan ores and have in the past compialined that they could not get sufficient supplies.

German control has not been extended to the Rio Tinto group in southwestern Spain. Sir Auckland Geddes stated at the last annual meeting of this british-owned company in London that the whole 1937 copper output of about 12,000 tons was consumed in Spain. He added that the company had been able to export "with difficulty" approximately 1,200,000 tons of pyrites and about 200,000 tons of iron ore. But for "edicts and regulations," he said, the total would have been considerably higher.

Independents Lack Material

Since the tide of war gave General Franco control of the territory of the Basque Republic many of the former factory owners have either fled abroad or been imprisoned. Their places have been largely taken by Germans. Since the advent of the Germans exports to Germany have been greatly increased, due in part to a reciprocal Most-Favored-Nation Treaty between Germany and the Insurgents, but more still to various private "clearing" agreements which obviate the use of foreign exchange. One of these operates through the Hisma Rowak, a German organization which has a monopoly of the exports of the Riff iron and manganese ore exports. Another is controlled by the Spanish Chamber of Commerce for Germany.

Independent manufacturers and traders complain that they can neither get the necessary raw material locally nor are they allowed to obtain foreign currency with which to buy it from abroad. While this is no doubt to some extent a natural result of the war, it has to be added that the German-owned and German-controlled industrial concerns do not appear to be up against

(Continued on Page 5, Column 7)

American investments in Spain summarized: Page 2.

Immigration Ban Is Advocated By Head of Legion

A ten-year ban on all immigration was today urged by Stephen F. Chadwick of Seattle, Wash., National Commander of the American Legion. Mr. Chadwick disclosed his plans in an interview at the Hotel Statler, where Mayor Maurice J. Tobin gave a breakfast to the National Commander.

"The Legion is making plans to sponsor such legislation," he said. "It means, too, that we do not indorse any plan whereby this country will harbor refugees."

Commander Chadwick discussed half a dozen topics of national importance, including the United States defense program, the Dies Committee, and the selling of airplanes to foreign countries.

Defense Program

Discussing President Roosevelt's defense program, Commander Chadwick said that the plans were, with one exception, in accord with those outlined by the Legion at its California meeting last year. The Legion recommended the spreading of the defense program over a number of years, he said.

The Dies Committee turned in one of the finest reports of any Congressional Committee, Mr. Chadwick declared.

"I believe this Committee should continue its acivity toward disclosing subversive agencies working against the interests of a democratic government," the Legion Commander said.

Commander Chadwick made it clear that the Legion did not favor embargoes.

"It doesn't matter where the orders for airplanes come from," he said, "those orders should be filled by our business firms."

Asked to give the Legion's stand on pensions for the widows and orphans of veterans, Mr. Chadwick said that the Legion favored doing all it could toward helping such dependents. However, he added, the Legion had not discussed plans for a

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

British Cabinet Shaken Up For Food and Arms Defense

LONDON, Jan. 28 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain shook up his Cabinet today to put new drive into the Defense and Agriculture Ministries—both vital to Britain's ability to wage war—at a time of heightening European tension.

Admiral of the Fleet Lord Chatfield, one of the key figures in Britain's vast naval rearmament program, was brought into the Cabinet as Minister for Co-ordination of Defense.

He replaced Sir Thomas Inskip, who had held the post since March 13, 1936. Sir Thomas took the Dominions portfolio which Mr. Malcolm MacDonald had been holding along with the Secretaryship of Colonies.

Mr. W. S. Morrison, who like Sir Thomas has been a constant target of criticism, moved from the Ministry of Agriculture to become Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Maj. Sir Reginald Hugh Dorman-Smith, Former President of the National Farmers' Union and a retired farmer, replaced Mr. Morrison.

Earl Winterton was changed from the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster to the post of Paymaster General. He lost his seat in the Cabinet and will receive no pay in his new position.

The Earl of Munster was named Parliamentary Undersecretary of war, replacing Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal.

Lord Strathcona's departure indicated that War Minister Leslie Hore-Belisha still retained Mr. Chamberlain's confidence despite attacks on his alleged delay in equipping Britain for war.

Mr. Morrison, whose new post is regarded as less active, was assigned to help Lord Chatfield on defense problems and to answer questions for him in the House of Commons.

Mr. MacDonald was relieved of the Dominions portfolio to allow him to devote full time to the question of Palestine and other harassing problems connected with his colonial task.

Lord Chatfield is regarded as Britain's foremost naval strategist and the man responsible for the present efficiency of the Royal Navy.

He was First Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Staff from 1933 to 1938. The Navy called him the man who never took a holiday and at 65, after his retirement from active service last summer, he went to India as chairman of a board of experts to study the financial and military aspects of Indian defense problems.

He was raised to the Peerage in the Coronation Honors List of 1937.

Britain co-ordinates and speeds defense: Page 2.

37-Mile Railroad Owner Shocks City By Offer to Sell Line at Actual Cost

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—City Hall is still rocking today from the shock it got early this week when Samuel R. Rosoff, subway builder, offered to sell his 37½-mile Delaware & Northern Railway to the city for less than $600,000, instead of the $5,000,000 to $20,000,000 city officials expected he would ask.

The line is a little small-town shuttle which Mr. Rosoff bought for sentimental reasons, and the city needs to take it over to permit construction of a projected 370,000,000-gallon-a-day reservoir on the Delaware River at Downsville which will ultimately cover 19 miles of the tracks.

The almost unprecedented generosity of Mr. Rosoff in offering his road for sale to the city at what he called "cost" to him left officials of a city that has survived the peculation of millions by "experts" speechless.

"I don't want to make a cent," he said. "Let the City of New York come in and look at my books and they'll see every cent it's cost me. I never intended to hold the city up. I'm just a servant of the city. I do jobs for the city."

Mr. Rosoff said the reason he bought the line was that he wanted to be a railroad owner.

"Once a conductor kicked me off a train and I told him I'd own a railroad some day," he continued. "It's a hobby with me. I'm going to keep a mile of this road between Margaretville and Arkville and I'm going to put it in my will that a train has to run over it."

Intimate Message from Washington

Washington Discounts Fall of Spain—Real European Crisis Seen When Rome-Berlin Axis Meets Anglo-French Resistance

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Gen. Francisco Franco has not yet captured all of Catalonia and it may take him a long time to reduce the area of central Spain still under Government control. But Washington already has crossed Spain off the list of nations standing against the aggressors.

There were moments during the past week when serious thought was given to the abstract question of lifting the embargo. Some visitors to President Roosevelt are convinced that he, personally, would have liked to lift it. Nor is there any doubt that the State Department, viewing Spain from the point of view of objective national self-interest, long ago decided a Franco victory would be harmful to the United States.

But as the week came to an end and it was clear here that the picture had changed radically. With the fall of Barcelona forecasting capitulation of Spain, the eyes of American diplomacy looked ahead to a bigger issue coming rapidly to a head in Europe. France retreated on the issue of Spain. It seems determined not to retreat on the issue of the French Empire and French overseas possessions.

This means the prospect of the first serious stand against the Rome-Berlin axis. Heretofore their attacks always have been met by strategic retreat. France can not retreat beyond Spain unless it is prepared to renounce its national heritage. Washington is bracing itself for the shock which seems likely to occur when the momentum of the axis comes up against French resistance. The State Department watches it with the intentness of a celestial observer seeing through a telescope two huge planetary bodies moving inexorably along orbits which appear to meet. He is unable to take his fascinated eyes from the impending impact. It might not injure him, but he knows one major explosion in the planetary system could throw the entire structure into turmoil.

Many Things Can Happen

Of course nations governed by man do not move along changeless orbits. Many things can happen to avert a meeting of the two forces. If the French stand is sufficiently determined, and if it is made absolutely clear that Britain will stand behind France, then Italy at the last moment may abandon the attack—or Germany might withdraw the support without which Italy must draw back. On the other hand, if British support wavers, France might decide to make the sacrifices which Italian extremists are demanding.

But whether inevitable or not, the observer feels a desperate urge to do something, anything, to try to avert the meeting of the two forces. This is the way the State Department feels today. It was deeply disturbed over the gradual subjugation of Spain—aware of the implications to Latin America. But it knew that Spain could go as Austria and Czechoslovakia went, without necessarily precipitating a world war. All three have been skirmishes over outposts in which Italy and Germany have backed their advance guards to the utmost while France and Britain retreated steadily to ground of their own choosing. Therefore a few eyes here are turned back in hasty tribute to the gallantry and sacrifice of the soldiers of Spain's Loyalist armies. But real attention is focused ahead on the point where the advance of the axis powers will first meet the main line of Anglo-French defenses.

Those filled with the urge to do something to avert the meeting are concerned primarily with the Neutrality Act. The Administration is making no secret of its hope that Congress can be persuaded to rewrite it to put the American munitions industry at the service of England and France. The "cash and carry" provision can remain for all anyone cares. But the embargo provision should be removed they feel.

Equality in Air Sought

The argument runs that if the potential production of the American aircraft industry is added to those of England and France the total of the three would counterbalance the potential production of Germany and Italy and promptly change a basic factor in European war plans. It is argued that Germany and Italy would be far less demanding and the danger of war far less if this change were brought about by revising the Neutrality Act.

But such plans reckon without the attitude of Congress. Prospects of revision—except under stress of an actual crisis—seem very slim. There has been a considerable revival of isolationist inclinations coupled with a tendency to question the Administration's foreign-policy direction. There are some who argue there is no better reason for American aid to Britain and France than there was for Anglo-French aid to Spain, Czechoslovakia, and Austria. Therefore there is a quick disposition in Congress to question when it is learned that Administration aid is being given to a French aircraft procurement mission, and a general reluctance to even consider revision of the Neutrality Act.

The result is an Administration tendency to lean far forward lending every assurance and assistance possible to France and Britain, while Congress pulls back and threatens a revolt on foreign-policy issues. This happens when one looks ahead to the worst possible developments while the other is preoccupied locally.

Joseph C. Harsch

City Charter Fight Waged In Waterbury

Reform group drives for P. R. and city manager government as former officials face trial.

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WATERBURY, Conn., Jan. 27—Two new brooms will start sweeping in this original home town of the $1 watch next week. One is scheduled to cleanup all charges of graft and worse that have buffeted the Municipal Building this last year; the other, it is hoped, will sweep in a whole new city charter, including a City Manager and a City Council elected by proportional representation.

Behind all this sweeping is a dramatic and interesting story, a sort of story behind the news. It is an encouraging story because it is a tale of persistent effort on the part of a good newspaperman and a group of good citizens to make their community one which can take its place as a model of municipal integrity, economy, and efficiency . . . a city which can demonstrate the fundamental rightness of democratic government.

Much of this story has not been told before. But, of course, many have heard about Waterbury's municipal graft scandal in the year since the grand jury indicted Mayor T. Frank Hayes, Former City Comptroller Daniel J. Leary, and a score of others, on charges of participating in a "powerful, ruthless, and corrupt group" that allegedly defrauded the Waterbury Municipal Treasury of large sums of money.

Trial Due to Begin

After eight weeks of effort, during which some 500 prospective veniremen were examined, a jury finally has been empaneled an these men are about to go on trial. In following this story, the reader should bear in mind they have not been proven guilty, that under the law the defendants must be considered innocent. The question of their guilt is entirely one for the judge and jury to determine. But the discussion aroused by their indictment and pending trial has been a consequential factor in starting the movement for a new charter, hence it is proper to set the Waterbury reform picture in its proper background.

In fact, the story of Waterbury's present reform drive actually begins more than eight years ago, before the Hayes Administration moved into City Hall.

At that time an examination of Waterbury affairs was made by a nationally known governmental research agency, and some surprising things were uncovered. They were included in a report four inches thick.

One Man Remembers

It is possible that the only man who read all that long report was E. Robert Stevenson, Editor-in-Chief of the two Waterbury newspapers published by William J. Pape, the American and the Republican. Mr. Stevenson read it, noted such choice items as the one that stated rental had been paid on a mule for eight months after its decease. He wrote stories and editorials to the effect something should be done, but the report was forgotten . . . forgotten, that is, by all except Mr. Stevenson. He kept a copy on his desk, and thumbed through it in spare moments. It is still there, dog-eared, and much penciled.

Mr. Stevenson has a laconic attitude which is as deceptive as his assumption of the traditional air of newspaper cynicism. Actually, Mr. Stevenson is about as laconic as a tiger. He sprawls in his chair but has four desks in his room to hold all the items on which he is working, and his disillusionment is belied by a drawled story of almost night-and-day effort over a long period of months to bring a better day to Waterbury. The use he made of that eight-year-old City report lends point to the story.

It was there one afternoon when Mr. Stevenson was talking with a friend, a Waterbury businessman, and the question of assessments on property came up. The friend hinted all was not well with the voting lists.

Asks for Assignment

Mr. Stevenson told Mr. Pape about it later. "I wish I could get at this story," Mr. Stevenson said. "Wish I could get out on the street and go after this like a reporter."

"Well, why not?" asked Mr. Pape, and between them it was arranged that Mr. Stevenson should be free from desk duties for a while so he could work on what they both felt was not only a good story but also a civic duty.

"It may mean libel suits," Mr. Stevenson warned.

Now, "Libel" is a pretty touchy word to a newspaper publisher who can easily conjure up pictures of a jury awarding his plant and presses to an injured complainant. But Mr. Pape's smile never wavered.

"Go ahead," he ordered.

The editor-turned-reporter found there was some mystery attached to the list of persons registered to vote. He gathered the impression that names of nonexistent persons were on the lists.

Back he went to Mr. Pape. They hired a crew of college boys, put copies of the lists in their hands and sent them from door to door. At such a number they would ring the bell, ask if "Mrs. Brown" lived there.

"No," would come the answer, "he moved out West four years ago."

Back went the boys to the lists and found that "Mr. Brown" had voted each of the last four times.

"What chance have we for an honest election with voting lists like

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Canada Cuts Jobless Count In Tally of Persons and Firms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — Canada's claim to steady progress toward remedying unemployment is substantiated in recent figures for 1938, which show that of the Dominion's 2,704,000 wage-earners, 2,303,000 are gainfully employed.

Statistics published by the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce as a review of the employment situation in Canada the past year are built on data received from 128,628 individual reports of 10,719 different firms or branches throughout the Dominion.

Although the figures for 1938 are slightly lower than for 1937, they nevertheless show a gain over 1936, and improvement over the years preceding 1936. Unemployment in Canada in 1933 totaled 646,000, gradually decreasing each year until in 1937 there were only 337,000 wage-earners without jobs. In this same period the number of wage-earners in Canada—wage-earners defined as one who holds, or has held a job—increased from 2,434,000 in 1933 to 2,706,000 in 1937.

In 1938 there were 401,000 unemployed in Canada, compared with 337,000 in 1937, but also compared with 447,000 in 1936. The number of wage-earners in the Dominion decreased by 2,000 from 1937 to 1938.

Considering employment figures in separate industries, the report shows that the uniformly lower level of employment in manufacture, which had been noted during the years following the 1929 business boom, was largely evened up. Communications, which have maintained a lower level of employment since 1933, also showed an inclination to rise. Mining in 1938 reached a new high above the 1929 figure, rising from an index of about 98 in 1933 to 155 in 1938. Construction figures show a rather erratic course, due, in some degree, to the advent of unemployment relief works. In 1933 employment in this industry began at an index of about 75—using 1926 as 100—and rose to about 110 in 1934. In 1936 it had taken a steady slide downward, reaching an index of 88. From this point it began another ascension, at first rapid, to nearly 100 in 1937, and then more gradual to 105 at the end of 1938.

Comparison of Canadian employment figures with those of the United States shows a marked similarity of trend in the employment curves. Both countries attained a maximum in factory employment in 1929, and both show an uninterrupted decline thereafter—the States until 1932, and Canada until 1933. From this slump the United States showed a better gain at first but from 1934 until 1937 the improvement was more decided in the Dominion.

In the summer of 1938, a recession set in which brought a steady decline in United States figures until June, 1938. In Canada, on the other hand, manufacture showed an almost uninterrupted improvement until Oct. 1; since then declining, but not with the rapidity experienced in the States.

Half-Billion Stake in Spain Held by Foreign Investors

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—Foreign investors and exporters of all nations have at least a $500,000,000 stake in Spain, torn by civil war for 2½ years.

American investments in Spain at the beginning of the conflict in July, 1936, amounted to about $80,000,000, according to the Department of Commerce.

More than half of this sum represented the International Telephone & Telegraph Co. holdings in the Compania Telefonica Nacional de España, which controlled the telephone communications system in Spain. There is relatively little Spanish investment in this country.

Foreign investments in Spain in 1935, the last year of peace, were estimated at 3,700,000,000 pesetas, about $530,000,000. About 60 per cent of this investment was French, representing holdings in mines, shipping, industries, and agricultural interests.

Heavy Foreign Investments

British and Belgian capital was largely invested in mines and airways, including street transportation systems in Madrid and Barcelona, both of which have extensive subways.

A financial stake of this magnitude involved political implications. The big raw material and utility interests had been given a free hand and a controlled labor market under the Primo de Rivera dictatorship which closely preceded the founding of the Spanish Republic in 1931.

The labor reforms of the Republic, however, immediately unsettled the outlook for profits for the foreign investor as well as domestic business interests. There followed a typical period of economic unrest, such as has become familiar in the case of the introduction of New Deals in other countries, which caused the large financial interests to oppose the majority policies under the Republic.

Eventually a large portion of these interests ranged themselves behind General Franco, thinking him to be the lesser of two threats to the profit system; and their efforts in his behalf have had a strong influence in the directing of sympathies of the outside world during the Spanish war.

American Commerce Wrecked

The civil war virtually destroyed American commerce in Spain. During the decade prior to 1930, the United States sold an average of more than $70,000,000 worth of goods to Spain annually. This dropped to $21,000,000 in 1936, $6,000,000 in 1937 and rose to $11,549,000 in 1938, largely because of wartime purchase of American trucks, automobiles, petroleum and metal products.

The Spanish telephone system, American owned, has been Government controlled since outbreak of the war. It has suffered huge losses, and the company has paid no dividends since the war began.

Some sources here estimate the American investment in this company at more than $50,000,000. About $10,000,000 of this is invested in the big telephone building in Madrid, "Skyscraper of Europe," which long was a favorite target of the Insurgent guns in the hills west of Madrid.

At last report this building had suffered more than 200 direct artillery hits, but it still was in use. Company officials estimated it had been damaged only 10 or 15 per cent. At least one American executive still is in charge of the company's interests in Madrid, living in the 17-story building.

Other officials have remained with the company interests in the Insurgent territory, where property damage has not been so great.

Banking Corporation Affected

Another American company which suffered losses was the International Banking Corporation, a subsidiary of the National City Bank of New York, also still in charge of American officials in Madrid and Barcelona.

There were 1,582 Americans in Spain at the beginning of the war, virtually all of them living in Madrid, Barcelona, Bilbao, Malaga, Seville, and Velencia. Officials here estimate that there now are only 50 or so Americans left on both sides of the lines. Most of the businessmen and representatives there are awaiting elsewhere in Europe to return to Spain with the dawn of peace.

Officials here believe Spain will have to draw huge sums from Great Britain and France, and possibly the United States, for its rehabilitation. Destruction and deterioration of properties, including mines, communications, and factories will require several hundred million dollars, which Spanish capital is not expected to be able to provide.

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The Week in Focus: Twilight of Spanish Republic

Franco Pushes Victory Italy and Reich Exult New Fascist Offensives

Into Barcelona's war-weary streets streamed weary soldiers of Gen. Francisco Franco's Spanish Insurgents. Franco had promised to win the war in 1939. He did not wait for one month to run its course before prosecuting a vigorous offensive.

Loyalist resistance may go on. Franco's arms have not unified individualistic Spain. Yet military experts foresee no reversal of fortunes able to reinstate the Loyalists, short of extensive outside help not at present in sight.

While the wan remnant of the Spanish Republic carried on gamely its unequal fight, neither Soviet Russia nor the democracies saw fit to match the open aid extended by Fascist powers. A Spain internally divided to an extent that would have rendered a military verdict dubious either for Franco or the Loyalists, has been turned to the anti-democratic side of things by outside anti-democratic assistance.

* * *

It is a situation giving pause for thought, Perplexed Britain and France forgot themselves so far as to protest against certain aspects of the Fascist victory they foresaw, but did not actively oppose.

Prime Minister Chamberlain and Premier Daladier warned exultant Fascists that British and French soil were inviolate, even as Rome and Berlin shaped new demands doing on from Spain to Tunis, Nice, and possibly other portions of the democratic empires.

* * *

The United States watched with mixed emotions as Loyalist Spain went down to defeat. American sentiment widely favors the Loyalists. Former Secretary of State Stimson spotlighted the widespread desire for lifting the embargo on war equipment to Loyalist Spain.

After debate of national scope, the embargo remained. The State Department, backed by President Roosevelt, rejected change. Reasons advanced were twofold: The danger of injecting a heated debate on foreign policy into Congress, and the dubious benefits to Loyalist Spain from a lifting of the embargo with Franco at the gates of Barcelona.

Democratic Warnings

Spain already assumes a new role in Europe. Franco's victory casts Spain's weight into the balancing of powers. His personal course is not yet clear. Debts must be paid to Italy and Germany for material aid rendered. But those close to the Insurgent Caudillo believe Italy and Germany have a surprise in store if they count on Franco's unqualified support.

Britain's diplomacy toward Spain holds the door open for cordiality. Capital for rebuilding Spain is available in Britain and France more than in Germany and Italy. The Fascists may have helped win the war; the democracies hope to win Franco's good will in peace.

* * *

Britain and France also stiffen as the march of Fascism begins to tread more insistently on their own toes. Italian crowds in Rome greeted Signor Mussolini's speech on victory in Spain with repetitious cries of "Tunisia!" "Nice!" and "Corsica!"

Premier Daladier has already hoisted the flag of no surrender over every inch of French territory. This week he announced publicly that Britain and France are agreed on "necessary steps" if Italian forces fail to leave Spain at the end of the civil war.

Overalls Army

Mr. Chamberlain's expressed hope that the Munich settlement would mean "peace for our time," finds itself this week beside his statement to the British people that the new industrial army of 6,000,000 is "a scheme to make us ready for war." He added:

"That does not mean that I thinkwar is coming."

* * *

The "overalls army" is officially called a plan of "selective recruitment." Workmen between 18 and 64 are to be prepared for service during wartime in "reserved occupations." These include the munitions industry, air-raid defense, and public service industries.

* * *

Reserves Called Up

Rome's summoning of 60,000 reserve troops found its sequel in France's calling of 80,000 reservists six months ahead of schedule. In the atmosphere of renewed uncertainty, increasing rather than diminishing since Munich, stock markets in London, Paris, and New York fluttered.

Italy annduces addition of 26 submarines to its navy.

Ciano Returns

Not so long ago Italy and Yugoslavia glared at each other across the Adriatic. This week the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, returned to Rome from a state visit to Belgrade, with the latest trophies of diplomatic rapprochement.

An official Italian communiqué said that the Adriatic neighbors "see eye to eye." The immediate diplomatic object of Rome is an accord between Yugoslavia and Hungary. The latter has just joined the anti-Communist pact with Germany, Italy, and Japan. In Central Europe and the Balkans, the Rome-Berlin Axis seeks to eliminate abrasives that might hinder its smooth rollings to new influence and power.

* * *

Wherever Germans and Italians congregate officially, they often give open signs of their new fraternity of fascism. At the recent Pan American Conference in Lima, Peru, the German and Italian journalists were constantly and eagerly together, but kept aloof from others. This week in Berlin provision was made for German civil servants to learn Italian free of charge.

* * *

After Schacht

Germany today wears ever more deeply the imprint of Adolf Hitler. Whatever may be history's verdict on his policies, his success in advancing them is a tale for the novelists.

The Reichsführer this week tightened his political hold on the army. At the end of the previous week Herr Hitler had shelved the able but conservative economic genius, Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, in favor of Dr. Walther Funk. Dr. Schacht had previously been given less than full economic powers, but retained the presidency of the Reichsbank. Dr. Funk, already Economics Minister, takes over the bank presidency.

Germany's military preparedness accompanied the economic shake-up with decrees practically militarizing the entire Aryan male population over 17.

* * *

Berlin consented to consider assuming Austria's debts owed to the United States. A German restriction amounting to boycott has been placed on American motion pictures. Grounds: Agitation alleged against the Third Reich in the United States.

An Aski Mark, or compensated money, is announced for use in buying African sisal from Kenya and Tanganyika on a barter basis.

* * *

Heroes of the Week

The Chilean Andes moved in their sleep; gales lashed the spray-white North Atlantic; wings of men faltered, but human courage and the warmth of qualities beyond race or nation ameliorated disaster.

Chile's new President Aguirre entrained for the south where the cities of Concepcion and Chillan alone are estimated to have had 30,000 fatalities in a quake felt in scores of towns. International relief agencies are rushing aid.

* * *

From the sea come tales of heroism, none more remarkable than the rescue of survivors who had clung for 10 hours to an improvised raft of life preservers after the flying boat Cavalier had been forced down halfway between New York and Bermuda.

* * *

Licensing of the new Pan American Airways Super-Clipper on Friday recorded the ceaseless forward motion of Aviation. Inquiries on the crash of the Imperial Airways Cavalier leave it surrounded in mystery so far as the public is concerned. Icing of the engines is officially denied, after being publicly accepted as the explanation on the basis of reputed reports from the ship prior to landing.

Relief Cut

One vote in the Senate—47 to 46—spelled defeat for President Roosevelt on the full measure of his $875,000,000 relief bill. WPA will receive $725,000,000, a cut of $150,000,000.

Not so much in its size as in its implications, the vote hints that recent increases in Republican strength, the growth of opposition within the Democratic Party, will shape future legislation. The days of Administration monopoly on Capitol Hill are over, at least for the present.

* * *

Harry L. Hopkins, former WPA Administrator, was confirmed as Secretary of Commerce after debate that became at times acrid.

Another controversial appointment—of Thomas R. Amlie to be a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission—is thrown into the hopper.

Labor Secretary Frances Perkins sends her defense to the House of Representatives against charges brought before the Dies Committee investigating un-American activities.

* * *

Briefs

Alfred M. Landon points out that a balanced budget is a means of national defense, while Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, discounted dangers in increasing the public debt.

The Hines Case reopens in New York, Thomas E. Dewey is on the job. A Fortune Magazine survey meanwhile discloses him as most popular Republican possibility for the Presidency in 1940.

Wagner Act revisions prepared by American Federation of Labor sent to Senate. **Homer Martin** resigns from C. I. O. board. **Mayor Frank Hague** loses in Third Court of Appeals on fight to keep C. I. O. from meetings in Jersey City.

Medical plan sent to Congress by President stirs wide debate.

Walt Disney is in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, with a scene from "Snow White."

—Pease, Newark Evening News

Alighting?

—Talburt, Cleveland Press

Sanctuary!

—Lewis, Milwaukee Journal

Pipe Line Under Construction

Weekly Insurance Cost Found To Exceed That of Bank Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 — Almost identical unethical business conditions exist in weekly payment insurance, installment buying, and small loans, according to a survey by Lester Rosner, Assistant Secretary of the American Labor Party. It was chiefly because of this that Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and the American Labor Party threw their influence behind legislation to permit savings banks to sell life insurance, he declared.

The measure was patterned on a law which has been in operation in Massachusetts for about 30 years and which was originally sponsored in 1906 by Louis D. Brandeis, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, when he was a Boston lawyer. The legislation was passed by last year's New York Legislature and went into operation on Jan. 2.

"Recently I made a study of installment buying and small loan borrowing," Mr. Rosner said. "Almost the same situation prevails in those fields as in the weekly payment insurance field. You have a good deal of high pressure salesmanship, a lot of misleading information, high credit and service charges; and the poor buyer, when he finally wakes up, realizes he has paid just about twice the amount he should have for the article purchased."

"Insurance agents have indulged in high pressure salesmanship which resulted in questionable insurance protection for their clients. Most of these policies provide no cash values until five or more years' premiums have been paid, and provide no loan values whatsoever." He noted that few weekly payment policies are ever carried long enough to be matured, and he described savings bank life insurance as inexpensive, sound and simple. "All of us when we go out to buy some article of clothing, food, or anything else," he said, "want to get the maximum value for the amount we pay. Savings bank life insurance gives you maximum value."

Martin Claims Ford Pact

DETROIT, Jan. 28 (AP)—Homer Martin, whose presidency of the United Automobile Workers has been repudiated by the Congress of Industrial Organizations, claimed today to have effected a settlement of a prolonged strike at the Ford Motor Company's Kansas City plant.

Mr. Martin said that as a result of his negotiations at Ford headquarters here, 2,500 men soon would return to work at the plant, where a strike began 16 months ago, "wearing union buttons and holding their heads up as union men."

"Meanwhile," he added, "I'm called a company stooge."

He referred to charges by his C. I. O.-supported opponents in the U. A. W. that he had "conspired" with Harry H. Bennett, Ford Personnel Director, to convert the U. A. W. into a company union.

This charge was amplified by George F. Addes, one of Mr. Martin's leading opponents, who said that Mr. Martin "tried to sell to the U. A. W. members at the Ford plants a false-front union" and as a consequence the U. A. W. was "in imminent danger of being captured and turned inside out."

Mr. Bennett has denied the allegations of a "plot" between him and Mr. Martin, saying they were unfounded and "silly."

R. J. Thomas, high union officer "suspended" by Mr. Martin but designated Acting President by the C. I. O., realigned his forces to prosecute the battle with the Martin group for control of the U. A. W.

He assigned "suspended" Vice-Presidents and Board members to various duties. Vice-President's new duties follow: Wyndham Mortimer in charge of the eastern district; Ed Hall, General Motors locals; Richard T. Frankensteen, Detroit area, and Walter N. Wells, assistant to Mr. Thomas.

Rockefeller Gives More Land to Park

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Donation to the City of New York of a one-and-three-quarter-acre tract of land fronting on the southerly boundary of Fort Tryon Park by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was announced here this week. This gift by the philanthropist brings the money value of his grants to the people of the city to many millions of dollars.

A terraced playground for adults will be developed on the tract, which is assessed at $145,000.

Mr. Rockefeller acquired and developed Fort Tryon Park, installed in it the Cloisters and presented the showplace in its entirety to the people of this city. He also gave the Museum of Modern Art to the city and has distributed many large funds among universities, hospitals, churches, missionary societies and social settlements. He also has given extensively to institutions, museums and organizations in other parts of the United States and in foreign countries.

British Mobilization Director To Speed Defense Program

The News

LONDON, Jan. 28 (AP)—Appointment of a Director of Mobilization to whip Britain's fighting forces into battle trim was announced today.

The London Gazette, official Government publication, disclosed that Maj. Gen. H. C. B. Wemyss had been named to the new post.

General Wemyss was Assistant Adjutant General in the War Office from 1935 to 1937 and last year was at the Imperial Defense College.

War Office officials said the appointment marked another step in War Secretary Leslie Hore-Belisha's scheme for further simplification of the growing, detailed duties of the high command.

Maj. Gen. M. G. H. Barker, who at present is engaged in recruiting and organization duties, will continue in his post until July and another officer will be appointed to take over his work under General Wemyss. General Barker is to succeed Lieut. Gen. R. H. Raining as general officer in command of British troops in Palestine and Trans-Jordan.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Refusing to adopt totalitarian methods of compulsion to speed up defense measures, the British Government has now completed its detailed paper plans for possible wartime action and claims to be making sufficient progress in rearmament to render industrial conscription needless.

When the National Service drive was begun Jan. 24, the voluntary enrollment was more than half way to completion. The Government's purpose is to create a civilian defense army with a first-line strength of 1,200,000 and a reserve of 600,000, along with a volunteer "overalls army" of between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 workers between the ages of 18 and 64 whose industrial service in wartime would preclude joining the fighting services.

The campaign for volunteers utilizes the distribution of 20,000,000 copies of the National Service Handbook, pointing out to householders the roles in which they may volunteer. Another booklet called a "schedule of reserved occupations" and listing key industry workers exempt from military service, simultaneously became a best seller. The "reserved occupations"—such as munitions, defense and public service industries—cover about half the male working population of the country. Most of the working population not placed in the reserve group was eligible for military service.

Three-Part Program

Meanwhile, Britain has divided its war timetable into three phases: evacuation of civil population; active "offensive" measures; conscription of man power.

Whether conscription comes last because the authorities consider the above order of procedure actually the most efficient, or whether it is most expedient in view of possible labor difficulty and efficient enough under the circumstances, remains an open question.

As it is, the Government has resisted pressure from its own ranks, and from outside, calling for compulsion, and has not considered it necessary to answer the Opposition's accusation that rearmament is proceeding too slowly, with the obvious reply that to keep pace, step for step, with dictatorships would mean both personal and industrial coercion.

Recently there have been indications that the arms program is progressing more swiftly than has been believed by many. Not merely has there been the statement by Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, War Minister that the Nottingham Ordnance Factory is producing anti-aircraft guns more swiftly than any factory in this country has ever done before, even in war time, but air experts have noticed with interest that one airplane company which has previously been producing nothing but warplanes is now able to turn its activities to producing several giant civil air liners.

Emphasis in War Plans

These are only two of several possibly important indications. They also help to underline the fact that stress is laid in Britain more upon airpower and war machinepower than upon manpower, a fact which observers believe has vitally influenced the Government in its theory that compulsion is not necessary for Britain.

Last year the British Army, which is less in manpower than it was at the beginning of the World War, came upon an entirely mechanized basis. This means that as a fighting weapon it is really a much bigger army than it was at the beginning of the last war, and, tacticians believe, sufficiently large for its purpose. The War Office no longer envisages sending large numbers of men to the European mainland; but it does envisage sending large numbers of machines and of war equipment. Which explains to some extent the difference Whitehall sees between British needs and continental needs.

A further facet to the question of compulsion for national defense is the indication that organized labor in this country, and even employers, might fight it. In recent months unions have even gone so far as to suggest that they will not co-operate with the Government unless the foreign policy of Britain is changed. It is not difficult for Whitehall to read into this a threat of drastic trouble if compulsion came in peace time.

Labor Party's View

The Labor Party is also determined that there shall not be one-sided coercion. "I do not think," states Mr. Clement Atlee, leader of the Opposition, "that ever again this country would stand for the conscription of manpower and not for the conscription of wealth."

All this helps to explain the Government view. But explanations would not be complete without Mr. Neville Chamberlain's own statement on the amount of co-operation already obtained in industrial spheres.

"Up to the present we have not been faced with any shortage of supplies," Mr. Chamberlain declared on Nov. 17. "Whenever we have been faced with shortage . . . whenever we have found that commercial work was interfering with the progress of our rearmament work we have always been met by a readiness and a willingness on the part of the firms to sacrifice their interests to the needs of the country.

The Critics' Program

Reassuring as such statements are, they have not altogether silenced the critics of the voluntary system, who include Mr. Winston Churchill and Sir Edward Grigg.

"The Government admits the needs for a complete national register in time of war," the critics say. "Why not have it now?"

As has been stated, the official answer to this query has now become apparent—that compulsion finds its allotted place in what is considered in the special circumstances a properly efficient plan.

How complete this plan is has been suggested by Sir Auckland Geddes, Adviser to the Ministry of Civic Defense, who has disclosed that a whole Ministry of National Service already exists in skeleton form and that a man has been chosen for the Ministry.

Whether this will stop the critics from asking whether preparations would not be speeded up even further if such a department were now in full working order remains to be seen.

Czechs Cut Army Staff

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Cabinet Council decided yesterday to reduce sharply the number of officers and men in Czechoslovakia's Army.

The Cabinet did not disclose how many would be dropped from the Army rolls. Their decision was reached at a lengthy discussion of the Army in the light of the new Czechoslovakia.

Czechoslovaks were told not to be disturbed if they saw German military transports on certain sections of Czechoslovak railways.

An official explanation said that these transports would be permitted to use some rail lines because after the partition of the Republic some Czechoslovak and German railways ran into the other's territory.

Will Italy Send Bill to France?

ROME, Jan. 27 (AP)—The fall of Spanish Barcelona to the Insurgents was believed in foreign circles here today to have brought near the day when Italy would present to France a bill for payment of colonial claims.

Many in the foreign colonies thought that Premier Mussolini and Chancellor Hitler would advance demands for appeasement simultaneously.

The Fascist press published without comment foreign reports forecasting joint action Jan. 30 when Chancellor Hitler speaks to the German Reichstag.

An official statement two weeks ago said the issue between Italy and France could not be dealt with until the end of the Spanish war. Fascists today considered that the war virtually ended with the capture of Barcelona by the Insurgents.

Il Popolo di Roma declared that "the warrior and Fascist Italy of Mussolini will not be halted by oratorical festivals of Parliament nor by paper games of newspapers, nor by more or less theatrical but none-the-less ridiculous gestures, nor by phrases hurled for effect at mobs, nor by threats dictated by weakness and fear, nor by slanders which fall back upon those who utter them."

The form in which Italy might press claims for colonial adjustment was uncertain. Some political observers suggested Mussolini was preparing to present them in diplomatic form. Thus far demands for concessions in French African colonies have been advanced by the Fascist press.

It was believed here that Premier Chamberlain urged Signor Mussolini to pursue his objectives through diplomatic channels when he came to Rome two weeks ago. The tone of the press gives grounds for belief this path might now be followed.

Direct attacks on France were absent, although bitterness was reflected in publication of new subscriptions to find and to bring home the bodies of Italian World War soldiers buried in French soil.

1939 EDITION
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New Jobs for Women Sought in U. S. Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—To combat unemployment among women, executives in international service clubs have before them a plea to organize markets and to develop fields where women's services will be in demand. Sponsor of the project is Miss Bertha Nienburg, Assistant Director of the Women's Bureau, United States Department of Labor, which, she said, is the only statutory bureau set up by Congress to improve employment opportunities for women. She discussed the problems and prospects before leading members of four service clubs for women here—Altrusa, Zonta, Quota, and Soroptimist.

Two of these clubs—Altrusa and Zonta—have their international headquarters in Chicago. All four of them are working for better economic conditions for women, and for re-employment of older women. One of them may study pending legislation affecting women, while another may pay attention to scholarship funds for the education of young women.

"Trained women must work for and not wait for new markets for their services," declared Miss Nienburg. "Women must be willing to break through apathetic and hidebound public thinking in their effort to contribute something new, something better, and something true to the human urge for satisfaction."

The American people need products and services which, if backed up by women's clubs, would afford employment for women, Miss Nienburg pointed out. Designing an inexpensive and comely type of house on the sectional bookcase plan, for instance, was cited as a possibility, architectural service being a need of the average citizen.

"At present, if a bride and groom buy a dwelling built for two, it must be sold or remodeled when the family increases to three or four members," said Miss Nienburg; and she remarked that a young couple dislikes to be burdened with space for five or six. In further comments, she declared that if women could design a house just right for two, but so situated walled, roofed, and generally constructed that another room and bath could be added without upsetting the structure, and could at the same time develop a "home parts" industry to supply appropriate additions, they would break through the idea that architecture is not within their scope.

Quantitative legal service, according to her, is another field, inasmuch as everybody at some time has legal papers which he needs to know about, something where he needs an explanation. "This would give women," she said, "an opportunity to 'humanize the laws.' Such service would probably have to be backed first by some club until it got on its feet, and then no doubt it would spread from one city to another."

She deprecated the notion that men's unemployment is due to women's employment. "Women have always done the world's work along with men," she emphasized. "Women should challenge the tendency to discuss whether trained men or trained women need jobs. This is really not the point. Questions to consider are: What does the job require? How can we take care of the many unmet needs of American families today?"

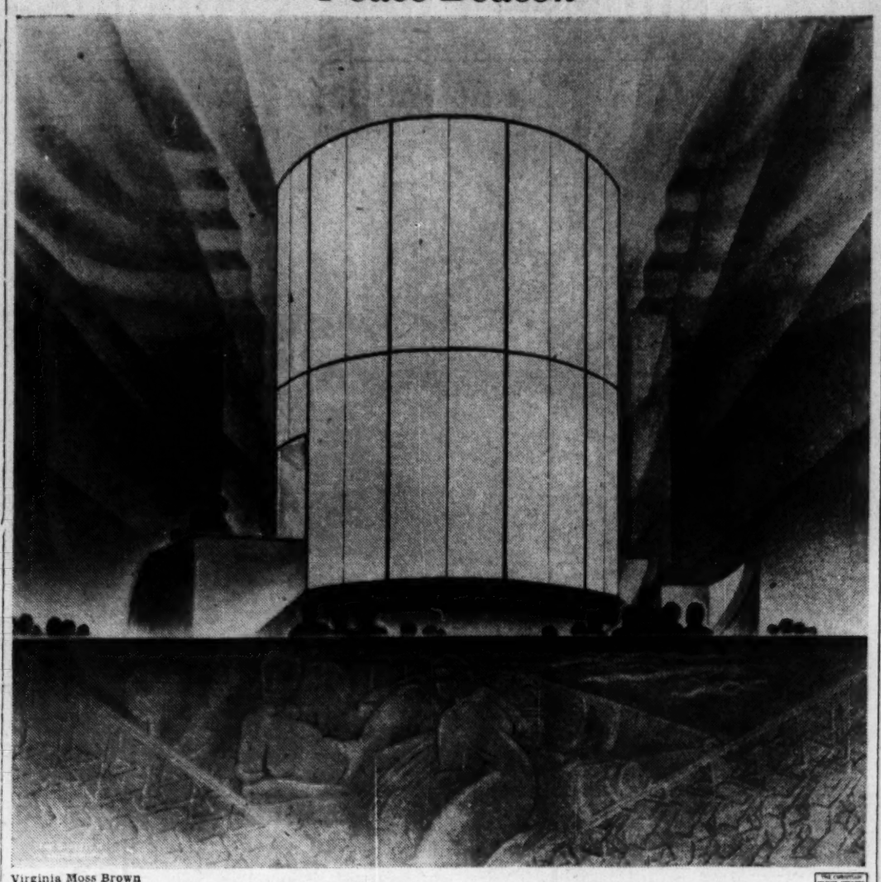
The Altrusa Club, which was responsible for the conference, reported on stories in their official magazine of older women "who have started all over again." Mrs. Edith Alden is the Altrusa president.

Zonta, an organization of business women, is studying problems involved in reciprocal trade agreements. It has established an Amelia Earhart Scholarship Fund, according to the President of the Chicago division, Mrs. Margaret Essig.

Soroptimist probably has the largest international representation of all thte service clubs. Organized in Oakland, Calif., in 1921, it now has 97 clubs in the United States and Canada, and 100 in foreign countries. it was announced by the President of the Chicago group, Dr. Edris Rice-Wray.

Quota got its start at a meeting of the Kiwanis Club in Buffalo in 1918, where the men had brought their wives for a social evening. It now has 110 clubs, with several in Canada and Australia. Quota studies bills in Congress bearing on crime prevention, world peace, and beautification of the community. Miss Emma Menke is President of the Chicago Quota Club.

Peace Beacon



Virginia Moss Brown

Exhibit at 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition

Peace Beacon of Peace Projects, Inc., is expected to be one of the most interesting exhibits at the World Fair which opens Feb. 18. This picture was taken from the entrance looking up across the peace bas-relief by Gordon Newell, California sculptor. Designer architects of the Beacon are Walter Baermann and Hunt Lewis.

Churches Declare Child Labor Still Remains an Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—Each church of the 24 national religious bodies associated with the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America has been asked to devote at least a few minutes to the observance of Sunday, Jan. 29, as Child Labor Sunday, according to announcement just issued at Council headquarters here.

The Council, which has actively supported measures to suppress child labor, declares that "recent developments have laid a foundation for restricting child labor, but much remains to be done before the children of this nation will have a proper basis of life."

The Council quotes the annual report of the National Child Labor Committee to the effect that in June, 1938, there were 850,000 child laborers in the United States and that "data available on children 14 and 15 years of age receiving first regular employment certificates for full-time work showed an increase of 48 per cent in the last six months of 1936 over the last six months of 1935."

The report reveals that the upward trend in child labor continued into 1937 and was only checked during the last six months of that year, when the business recession lowered employment opportunities for both children and adults.

The Committee report declared that the only recent and really permanent diminution in child labor has come from the 16-year age minimum established in 10 states and by the National Fair Labor Standards Act, commonly called the Federal Wages and Hours Act.

"Even the business recession, accompanied by general decrease in adult employment, has brought only an extremely minor and probably temporary decrease in child labor," the report says, adding that "not only are the remaining areas of child labor extensive, but the crude exploitation of many children soon to be adult citizens is a grave challenge in a democratic nation."

Referring especially to the life of the children of migratory farm workers, the report states that "the plight of the children of this large army of migrant families constitutes, for the great majority, denial of every desirable feature of the American home."

Romantic Valentines Back With Cupids, Doves and Lace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—Valentines have gone romantic again. Instead of "sassy" little verses filled with slang which have been sent out in the past few years, shops are filled with delicate floral pastels adorned with violet hearts, Cupid with his bow and arrow, cooing doves, and garden vistas. Beneath the designs are romantic verses—reminiscent of the poetic effusions of that early Valentine maker, Charles, Duke of Orleans, who was taken prisoner at Agincourt, and whiled away the tedium of his imprisonment by writing.

In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, valentine messages were written by hand on heavy gilt-edged paper adorned with gilt cupids. Sometimes they were made more elaborate by cutting the edge with scissors to make a border.

The first fancy valentine made in the United States is said to date from 1850 and is credited to Esther Howland, daughter of a stationer in Worcester, Mass. Toward the end of that century, manufactured valentines came in lacy envelopes, which were one of their chief attractions, but with the years they became more elaborate, more costly, until prices ran up as high as $50 each.

Now the pendulum is swinging back, away from the slangy, offhand messages of the past few years to a frankly sentimental vein both as to verses and design. Plump cupids are shown on silver foil booklets; pastel doves are silhouetted against blue and silver hearts, and the hearts are multiplied so they tumble all over the design.

Lace is a feature of this year's valentines, and patterns are reproduced not only in white, but in pastel shades of peach, rose, and blue, so they appear more like fabric than paper. While white is the traditional color for valentine laces, this year the black lace of the 1890's which has reappeared on gowns also is to be found on valentines.

Among novelties are realistic scissors bearing a message, valentines printed on paper bags, musicians with heart-shaped accordions which expand to a corrugated length of red tissue, even a valentine with eight envelopes, one inside the other and each carrying a few lines of the message. There are valentines in the shape of animals, with dogs and cats leading in popularity over elephants, and monkeys.

Talleyrand's Rare Collection Of Articles and Papers Shown

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—The New York Public Library has on display a collection of rare pamphlets, serious and facetious; official publications, including nearly 100 cashiers de doleances, and issues of various revolutionary periodicals relating to France from the time of the coronations of Louis XVI to the First Consulate.

The pamphlets formerly belonged to Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-Perigord, famous French statesman and diplomatist who served both the King, Napoleon I., the Republic, and survived the guillotine. The collection is of paramount interest to historian and to everyone who has fallen under the magic spell of Thomas Carlyle, and is contained in 105 volumes uniformly bound in contemporary boards. It consists of 2,028 letters, or 4,066 items, if each issue of the various periodicals is counted separately. Talleyrand himself is believed to have been the collector, passing it on to his heirs, who disposed of it. The armorial ex-libris of Talleyrand is found in all save a few of the volumes.

There is not an item in the collection without interest. It deals with the financial crisis, the calling of the Estates General, the disorders in Brittany, the storming and the fall of the Bastille, the formation of the new Government in Paris, and the disorders there in the summer of 1789. Indeed, it runs practically the whole gamut of the pamphlets which Carlyle referred to in his chapters on "Printed Paper" and "The Fourth Estate" in his French Revolution—"Courrier de l'Europe," writings by young Mirabeau, and the "loquacious" Abbé Raynal and a long list of others. Not even the "unutterable business" of the Diamond Necklace, with regard to which "astonished Europe rings with the mystery for 10 months; sees only lie unfold itself from lie; corruption among the lofty and the low, gulosity, credulity, imbecility, strength nowhere but in the hunger," is missing.

Just how the collection passed from the possession of Talleyrand or his heirs is today unknown. It is know, however, that he was a collector of high discrimination and vast resources to whom there came an unparalleled opportunity to acquire books, pamphlets, and documents relating to the French Revolution—a national upheaval which was of transcendental interest to him and whose full effect upon the world has not even yet been felt, since it started a demand for complete freedom and independence never wholly realized anywhere.

Moreover, the collection is of great interest in these days when the republican form of Government is being challenged on a world-wide front.

More Aid for War Sufferers Is Sought by Mrs. Roosevelt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—Lack of response in this country to relief calls from other nations is distressing Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Referring to apathy on the part of the general public toward nonpartisan drives for aid to war sufferers in China and Spain, she told her press conference this week, "with the tremendous suffering there is in the world, we ought to be much more concerned than we are."

About a year ago, the American Red Cross launched a $1,000,000 drive for relief in the Far East. As is its custom, the International Red Cross through which the American funds are being distributed, offered aid to both China and Japan. Since the actual battleground is in China, the need was greater there and Japan announced that it could take care of its own people.

Despite strong editorial support for the China drive in the United States, to date only $607,500 has been raised. To this the Red Cross has added $200,000 from its own Treasury, but the $1,000,000 goal is still to be reached.

The Red Cross has never solicited the public for funds for Spain, chiefly because of the highly controversial opinion as to how they should be spent. It has disbursed about $100,000 of its regular funds in Spain, $77,000 of which went for flour distributed to both the Insurgent and Loyalist side, according to need—the larger portion going to the Loyalists.

Flour sent to Spain in the future will be donated by the U. S. Government and shipped and distributed through the American Red Cross and the American Friends' Service Committee, but with funds collected privately through a special committee President Roosevelt has set up under the direction of George MacDonald, New York Roman Catholic, a Papal Marquis and a trustee of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Appointment of a Roman Catholic to the chairmanship lends emphasis to the Committee's impartiality, since the weight of that church's opinion has been largely with the insurgents in Spain.

Other members of the President's Committee are R. E. Wood, Highland Park, Ill.; Gerard Lambert, New York City; Mrs. Henry Goddard Leach, New York City; Mrs. William L. Clayton, Houston, Texas; Walter P. Murphy, Chicago; Robert Uehlein, Milwaukee, Wis.; Marshall Field, New York City; Walter Cummings, Chicago, and Frederic J. Fisher, Detroit, Michigan.

Goal set for this committee is $500,000, to be used in shipping 60,000 barrels of flour milled from wheat obtained from the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation. No official report has yet been made to the Red Cross of money collected since the Committee was appointed a month ago.

Red Cross officials agree with Mrs. Roosevelt that the most logical explanation of the absence of spontaneous mass giving for war sufferers probably lies in American distaste for "foreign entanglements" of any kind at the present time.

The President's wife interpreted it as a possible fear on the part of many persons of stepping over the line of rigid neutrality.

Canada to Probe Charges Of Nazi Propaganda

OTTAWA, Jan. 28 (CP)—Reports of Nazi propaganda activities linked with German Government officials in Canada have been made to the Government and are being investigated, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King told the House of Commons yesterday.

He was answering a question of a member who referred to Winnipeg newspaper reports stating there was a "direct tie-up" between German Government officials and Nazi propaganda.

The Prime Minister said a statement might be made in the House shortly.

'Lest We Forget' Programs Recall War Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio—If American women are reminded of the conditions which exist in wartime, they will think more about peace. That is the motivating thought behind a series of "Lest We Forget" luncheons launched here this year by the Ohio Council of Churches, a movement which is expected to spread throughout the nation.

The "Lest We Forget" theme is based on the plan of having as many woman and church groups as possible meet at luncheon with a typical wartime menu of beans and bread, followed by an intelligent discussion of the problems which affect the peace of the world today.

The sponsoring agencies furnish a small library of pertinent material for each discussion.

Started last April 6 on the observance of the United States entrance into the World War, the idea spread to six Ohio cities this fall where similar luncheons were held on Armistice Day. Women groups in Portsmouth, Springfield, Tiffin, Coshocton, Lima, and Toledo participated in the discussions.

The National Council of Church Women, the National Peace Conference, and many denominational leaders are making plans to hold similar programs throughout the country in the spring. It is thought by leaders that the programs are more effective when staged by small groups on an anniversary date significant in the history of world peace.

More than 500 women took part in the local meetings last spring.

Appeal for Peace Flashed By Golden Gate Fair Beacon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28—Because the world wants peace and thereby security more than anything else, and because a World's Fair will be visited by many persons, a symbolic "Peace Beacon" has been constructed as a major feature of the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition which opens here Feb. 18.

The Peace Beacon—a 20-foot prismatic glass cylinder—is the focal point of Peace Projects, Inc., established by a small group of directors representing more than 6,000,000 persons across the Nation. Located in the south wing of the Hall of Western States, Peace Projects presents a streamlined, modern exhibit revealing both the problems and destructions of war and the positive activities of peace.

Peace Projects contrasts war with peace. Its central Peace Beacon symbolizes light. "Intelligence, not force" is revealed as the way out of the world's distrubing dilemma.

As Director of the exhibit, Frank S Gaines of Berkeley, Calif., points out that the exhibit has "no ax to grind, other than to present the choice of peace or war to each and every visitor, and to try to clarify his or her thinking on just what he or she can do to maintain peace as the dominant world trend today."

Cross Section of Nation

Peace Projects has a board of 17 directors picked as a cross section of American life from womens clubs, banks, foreign trade, arts and natural sciences, the press, peace groups, government, and the man on the street. Twenty-four organizations, most of which have national and international representation, are sponsoring Peace Projects.

The exhibit, positive in approach and definite in its goal to show the "way to peace," is expected to be one of the most popular exhibits on the Fair Grounds because of its universal appeal.

Peace Projects also has on its agenda a program of world speakers. These addresses, it is understood, will be radiocast internationally.

Mr. Gaines stressed the universal approach of Peace Projects. "Although we represent more than 6,000,000 persons across the Nation through our 24 co-operating groups," he said, "we have been agreed from the start that the approach to peace would grind the ax of none of these organizations.

Direct in Appeal

"We are determined this project shall be simple, potent, and direct in its appeal. If we have presented the alternative of peace or war in a manner that will do nothing more than cause each visitor to visualize the part he can play in achieving world peace—we have accomplished much."

Designers Walter Baermann, Director of the California Graduate School of Design in Pasadena, and Hunt Lewis, Los Angeles industrial designer, have contrived a striking package for the long-range peace project.

A preview visit to the project on Treasure Island, site of the Exposition, shows the Peace Beacon to be the central feature. Entering the door, one's attention is grasped by this brilliant prismatic glass beacon which lights the whole exhibit. At the doorway is a large bas-relief by Gordon Newell, California sculptor. This depicts millions of men marching to destruction as contrasted to a peaceful family scene with positive economic activities in the background.

Mr. Gaines pointed out, however, that Peace Projects in no way wished to present the idea that as long as clouds of threatening scope lay over the world, complete disarmament was feasible. Rather, he held, Peace Projects hoped to play its part in bringing about through education a world security that makes tremendous armaments and the cost thereof unnecessary.

Cost of War Shown

Once on the main level of the project, standing beneath the Peace Beacon, the visitor descends steps into a rotunda directly underneath the Beacon. Here is a dimmed room with a four-minute moving picture showing war flashes. Around the walls are eight black and white transparencies showing the cost of war in fatalities and property damage.

The visitor then mounts a circular staircase to the upper floor, where in brilliant colors is presented positive activities of peace.

On a rear wall is a 24-foot photomural entitled "Live and Let Live," showing peace action in industry, sport, at home, and of universal scope.

Promotion of World Friendship Sought In Parties of Over 500,000 Girl Scouts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—Girl Scouts are changing the world map from bits of colored paper to a collection of the faces of friends, and have set aside the month of February to further their international friendship activities.

More than 500,000 Girl Scouts will have parties during the month at which they will dress in the costumes of other countries, their pageants including folk songs and dancing, radio speeches and international meetings.

This is no new departure for the organization. When it was founded 27 years ago, it was the dream of Juliette Low that this recreational movement would foster friendship among the world's youth.

"A Girl Scout is a friend to all," she said, and ever since then Scouts have set the making of international friends one of their chief activities. They write to other Scouts all over the world and they have projects concerned with customs and traditions of other lands in order that they may better understand their faraway friends.

One of these friendship projects is the Juliette Low Memorial Fund, by which there has been made possible an interchange of Scouts between countries. The gift by Mrs. James J. Storrow of a chalet at Adelboden, Switzerland, stimulated the international visiting and the memorial fund has been utilized to send girls of many countries there annually for three weeks of discussion and recreation.

Old Law Invoked On Liquor Damages

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—An obscure Illinois law, more frequently used in recent years, but known by a term, Dram Shop Act, that may mean little to the layman, has intervened again here to bring a measure of legal justice to bear on the liquor trade.

The law provides that persons suffering as the direct result of the acts of someone who has been drinking can recover damages from the owner and tenant of the establishment where the liquor was bought and consumed. The title of the law comes from the word used to describe liquor shops or saloons before the turn of the century. A Dram Shop was a dispensary of "drams," the term used to describe a small portion of liquor.

The act has been applied with success since repeal of prohibition. The current cases involved the families of two persons who were slain in tavern brawls. In one the widow was awarded $2,000 and her son $500, when her husband was shot and killed in a saloon. In the other the widow was granted $6,300 from the operators of a saloon in which the husband was fatally injured during a drunken fight.

Law School for Negroes Approved by S. C. Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The judiciary committee of the General Assembly has unanimously approved a measure to establish a law school at the South Carolina College for Negroes at Orangeburg.

Speaker Sol Blatt, chairman of a subcommittee of the University of South Carolina Trustees, disclosed that an effort was expected shortly to force the University to admit a Negro to the law school. A year ago the same Negro applied for entrance to the University. His application was referred to the subcommittee. He is a resident of Columbia. Mr. Blatt cited a recent United States Supreme Court decision directing Missouri to furnish equal educational facilities for Negroes and whites. "We know of no other way to meet this than to establish a chair of law at the State colored college," he declared.

Visitors to Japan Drop

TOKYO (AP)—American visitors to Japan totaled 1,973 in the 1937-38 fiscal year, the greatest number from any Occidental country but a drop of 58.4 per cent from the previous year.

N. C. Plan to Restore First Capital Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FARMVILLE, N. C.—Restoration of historic Tryon Palace and other Colonial structures at New Bern, N. C., approved by North Carolina and St. Louis Daughters of the American Colonists, will be recommended as a national project of the National D. A. C. Society, says Mrs. J. W. Parker of Farmville, State Regent.

Second oldest town in North Carolina, New Bern was long the Colonial Capital and then the first State Capital of North Carolina. Tryon Palace, built 1767-70, by Royal Governor William Tryon, was considered the most beautiful building in either North or South America. There was held the first provincial convention, first in America to be called and held in defiance of British orders. It was the first State Capitol building of North Carolina. Only one wing now remains.

YMCA Buildings In United States Are Primping Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The "Y" is going streamlined. In keeping with the prevalent trend in this slip-stream era of combining beauty with practicability, the Y. M. C. A. has added an artistic touch to its rooms, gymnasiums, and swimming pools.

Today's young men and women are "atmosphere conscious," according to R. L. Rayburn, Senior Secretary of the National "Y" Building Bureau, and unlike the youth of another day, they have also come to expect cheerfulness and beauty in their eating and living quarters as well as in their recreation facilities.

Over two thirds of the present 600 city Y. M. C. A. buildings in the United States were built more than 25 years ago, and now many of these Associations are faced with the necessity of modernization or loss of patronage, according to the Secretary.

"Fortunately, many Y. M. C. A.'s are alive to their problem," he states, "and wherever remodeling and redecorating of buildings along modern lines have been provided, the improvements have paid for themselves in from two to three years. In the past five years more than 100 buildings have been modernized, involving from $5,000 to $200,000 each in expenditures."

Outdoor Shrines For Every State?

CHICAGO (AP)—Gutzon Borglum, whose sculptural genius rises from the hills of South Dakota like a colossus, asserted Jan. 27 the Rushmore idea might be extended and adapted to every state in the Union.

The artist who is reproducing the heads of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt on mountains of the old Sioux country, said in an interview that even in the Nation's wastelands there was a hunger for creative expression and a wish to honor, in enduring form, the achievements of eminent Americans.

He suggested that in the virtually indestructible stuff of the American landscape might be preserved the images not only of statesmen, but of writers such as Mark Twain, Hawthorne, Poe, and Melville, of John James Audubon, the ornithologist, of native painters, musicians, and others who have helped to build the national culture.

"Through sculpture, painting, music, and the drama the states can contribute to a wider and deeper realization of America's true greatness and to the perpetuation of our folklore," Mr. Borglum said.

In order to bring about the fullest possible satisfaction of the Nation's hunger for art, Mr. Borglum said, "it should be emphasized in the most vigorous language that creative expression pays for itself."

He said the Mt. Rushmore project has cost less than $500,000 over a nine-year period while the tourists which it attracted in one year, 1938, spent an estimated $17,500,000 in the State.

Mr. Borglum disclosed plans to unveil the Rushmore shrine of democracy at a night celebration next August. He said he hoped to complete the memorial by the end of the 1940 fiscal year with funds now alloted by Congress.

Chinese Funds Sought

PEIPING (AP)—A new Chinese Overseas Association sponsored by the Japanese Army is being formed here to induce Chinese residing in America and elsewhere outside China to contribute money to the new Japanese-fostered regimes instead of to China's Central Government at Chungking.

Cincinnati's City Manager Checks Widespread Gambling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Gambling, which had been thriving here, particularly in the form of the game called bingo, because it had the apparent approval of reputable groups and individuals, was given a decided setback through recent action of the City Manager, Col. C. O. Sherrill.

While the City Manager's first move to shut down on all gambling regardless of sponsorship was modified through a compromise resolution of City Council, which permits games of chance in churches and charitable institutions only, and there under strict supervision and rules, his action has brought an effective check to gambling's growth. Where conducted by private or commercial establishments it has been completely stopped according to the City Manager, while the events sponsored by churches and charities have been put under control and clipped partly of their attractiveness, through limits on prizes.

Gambling was spreading from churches to hospitals, to fraternal orders, to semiprivate clubs, and into organizations where the charity aim was very remote, if not entirely absent, Colonel Sherrill explained. It became a very lucrative and attractive way of raising funds quickly and on a large scale. Weekly games were held in most cases, and prizes totaling in the thousands of dollars at each event with attendance at some running from 1 to 7,000 participants.

"There has always been minor gambling at the benefit functions of some churches and social organizations," declared Colonel Sherrill "but in the past three or four years it has become an abuse—a business for large revenues. This growth was not only objectionable in itself, but it made the enforcement of all no-gambling orders in private and commercial establishments very difficult."

With this failure to obtain voluntary end of this abuse, Colonel Sherrill, early in November, ordered immediate termination of all gambling regardless of sponsorship.

Indignation among some church groups and other organizations that favored these games brought a resolution from the City Council, passed by a 5-to-4 vote, urging the City Manager to take a modified stand favoring the churches and charities. Complying, the City Manager permitted minor games of chance for charitable purposes only at churches and charitable institutions exclusively. Under the new regulations, these must be held on the premises of these bodies, with the maximum value of individual prizes at $100, and with the sum total of prizes for any one event not to exceed 25 per cent of the total gross receipts.

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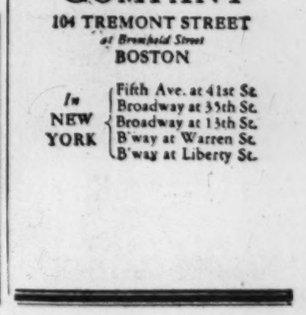

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Crossword Quiz Answers

J	O	S	H	U	A		M	U	F	F	E	T		
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R	E	E	D	■	F	A	T	■	A	N	S	A		
D	O	N	■	D	O	R	U	S	■	T	I	L		
A	N	D	R	E	W	■	N	A	G	A	R	I		
N	■	■	O	W	L	■	E	N	N	S	■	A		
	C	A	B	■	■	■	A	Y	E	■	■	■		
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C	H	A	N	C	O	R	■	O	Y	S	T	E	R	
R	I	B	■	K	O	K	I	O	■	A	N	A		
E	D	A	M	■	K	O	L	■	K	I	D	D		
B	■	M	E	W	■	B	■	S	O	L	■	L		
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Golfer Comments on U. S. G. A. Rulings—Chess Problems—Baseball Election

Johnny Fischer Lauds Golf Association for Decisions

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Jan. 28 (AP)—Johnny Fischer applauded the United States Golf Association yesterday for drawing a strict line between amateurs and professionals and said its rulings were entirely justified to prevent the simon-pure links game from "becoming the sham that amateur tennis is."

The National Amateur Champion of 1936 was discussing a recent warning of the U. S. G. A. to touring women players not to accept reduced hotel rates, traveling expenses or other favors from resorts staging tournaments.

"The U. S. G. A. isn't out of line at all," he said. "Young amateurs don't have to travel around the country to get experience in golf. There are enough tournaments close by for an amateur to play in until he's ready for the big time.

"If he lives in a big city, a boy can play in four or five match-play tournaments each summer, any number of invitation events and then at least one big nearby sectional tournament like the Western Amateur and some others.

"After a few years of those tournaments, a boy is ready for the National Amateur and the National Open. Amateur golfers don't have to barnstorm to get ready, and as a matter of fact, I think too many small tournaments hurt a player."

Fischer is here for a week of golf as the guest of Bill Danforth, Boston sportsman, before returning to Cincinnati to practice law. He recently received his degree from the University of Cincinnati and now is awaiting his grade in a bar examination.

But he's not giving up competitive golf just yet.

"I'll play in three or four tournaments a year for a few more years," he said.

Dugal and Babe Siebert Replace Hart as Pilots

MONTREAL, Jan. 28 (AP)—Cecil Hart was given "leave of absence" as Manager of the Montreal Canadiens yesterday, and replaced temporarily by Jules Dugal, Secretary of the last-place National Hockey League Club.

Hart, one of the circuit's veteran managers, has been in charge of the Canadiens for eight seasons, off and on, and had led the club into the play-offs each time, winning two Stanley Cups.

The Canadiens, although strengthened by the addition of several leading members of the Montreal Maroons, haven't been able to get started this season, however. They have won six, tied as many and dropped 18 games.

Club President Ernie Savard, after a stormy meeting with Hart, announced that the pilot had not been fired and will continue to receive full pay under a two-year contract that expires the end of next season. It is said to call for $5,000 a year.

Dugal, who has been in the Canadiens' business office for 15 years, will be assisted by Babe Siebert, veteran defenceman who was on the 1937 and 1938 All-Star teams.

Siebert has been given the title of team captain, something the Canadiens haven't had previously.

Savard refused to say whether the club was looking around for a permanent manager. He said that Hart's "leave of absence" begins immediately and that Dugal will be in charge from now on.

Sporting Around the Hub

No Reflection on Ability

The release of Cecil Hart as manager of Canadiens is no reflection on his ability. That move is customary when hockey teams are not going good—witness the release of Bill Stewart. And the Hawks have shown no improvement as yet.

♪ ♪ ♪

George Cummings, unseeded Cambridge player defeated Cliff Follansbee, No. 2 in the state class B Badminton final at the University Club yesterday, 15-4 18-17. Dorothy Wightman, Brookline, defeated Mrs. James S. Murphy of Swampscott 11-3, 11-4 in the women's final. Mrs. Murphy and Mrs. C. P. Atherton won the women's doubles defeating Betty Allen and Mary Emery, 15-7, 8-15, 15-5. Jean Denio and Sumner Bodfish defeated Miss Wightman and Dave Dole, 15-9, 15-13, in the mixed doubles, and Clarence and Sumner Bodfish won the men's doubles defeating Leonard Smith and Bob Wood, 15-7, 16-18, 15-10.

♪ ♪ ♪

Among the latest names added to the prospects for the Boston College football coaching job is Andy Kerr of Colgate.

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The Red Sox announced the signed contracts of Charley Wagner Reading, Pa., pitcher and Paul Campbell, Charlotte, N. C. first baseman, yesterday.

♪ ♪ ♪

It is just possible that the Boston Olympics may fare better against Cornwall this week end than they have in four previous meetings. Since their play-off chances have flown, the pressure is off and the O's can concentrate on the game in hand rather than the schedule. Tonight's game takes place at the Arena, with tomorrow afternoon's being shifted back to the Garden.

♪ ♪ ♪

Boston University has scheduled a game with Colby, and the two sextets will meet at the Arena Feb. 15. The affair will figure in the New England Intercollegiate Hockey League standing, in which New Hampshire, Boston College and B. U. are tied for first place with a percentage mark of 1.000. League games remaining for the Terriers are: Feb. 4, Boston College; 7, M. I. T.; 15, Colby; 18, Boston College; and 21, New Hampshire.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Springfield Maroons' quintet will be the guest of the Northeastern Huskies tonight at the Boston Y. M. C. A. gym on Huntington Avenue. The Huskies Freshmen play the Springfield Jayvees at 6:30 and the varsity game starts at 8 o'clock.

♪ ♪ ♪

Young Wesley Wallace, the Fordham junior in the Prout "600" tonight, who shattered the world 500-meter record at New York earlier this winter with a sparkling 1m. 04.4s., is one of those hustling boys working his way through college. Wes labors at a Broadway soda fountain through the week, and is just as expert at fixing banana splits and milk shakes as he is with a pair of spiked shoes.

♪ ♪ ♪

Wallace was born in Chicago, but grew up in Greater New York. He peddled newspapers while attending Stuyvesant High School, sometimes adding a window washing job to the daily routine. Aaron Farkas, former Hungarian Olympic star who coaches at the Lenox Hill settlement house, helped the Ram athlete in his pre-college running.

♪ ♪ ♪

Farkas, incidentlly, has had Howie Borck, the National 800-meter champion, and Jimmy Herbert of 600-yard fame, under his guidance. Howie, Jimmy and Wallace worked with Farkas many times on the old Macombs Dam Park track, which is located close to Yankee Stadium, in the Bronx.

More Honor for Foxx

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28 (AP)—Jimmy Foxx, Boston Red Sox slugging first baseman, will be honored as the "outstanding athlete" of 1938 at the banquet of the Philadelphia Sporting Writers' Association Tuesday night. Joe Di Maggio of the Yankees received the award last year.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Long Island 46, Toledo 39.
Depaul 40, St. John's (Brooklyn) 26.
Manhattan 42, St. Joseph's (Phila.) 37.
Villanova 44, Temple 29.
West Virginia Wesleyan 54, Davis and Elkins 43.
Detroit 33, Butler 24.
Murray (Ky.) 75, Union (Tenn.) 37.
Denver 46, Colorado State 40.
Colorado 47, Wyoming 22.
Southern California 38, California 34.
St. Mary's 37, Santa Clara 33.
Oregon 46, Oregon State 29.
New Mexico Aggies 59, New Mexico U. 41

American Association

St. Louis 3, Minneapolis 0.

College Hockey

Hamilton 5, Springfield 2.
Queen's 2, Toronto 1.

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Golf Bedded Under Snow for Winter

By a Staff Photographer

Oakley Country Club

Looking up the 16th fairway at Oakley after a recent snow fall reminded one that golfers did not want snow and skiers, anxious for snow, are not getting much. However, the photographer sensed a scene of beauty that would please all.

And Talking of . . . Fives

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Good Sport Limited

LONDON—Rugby Fives, a game here of the same genus as the handball so popular in the United States, can be likened to a rocket fired into the clouds. You see it go up with a tremendous fizz and most promising sparkle in the public schools. And then you are liable to lose sight of any subsequent spectacular developments. Though they happen all right. As I saw when C. L. E. Mitchell and E. L. Bailey won the 1939 doubles championship of the Rugby Fives Association, defeating in the final H. A. Oundjian and his singularly versatile partner, J. G. W. Davies, two games to one.

"The trouble is," said B. R. Griffiths, Honorary Match Secretary of the R. F. A., as we chatted together afterwards, "that, although keen and skillful players abound on all sides there are no public courts on which they can play. Indeed, there is no club court in which they can play in London, excepting right here at the Hampstead Squash Rackets and Fives Clubs."

"The reason for this state of affairs," he went on, "is primarily a financial one. Building the court alone costs something like £600 and by the time you have added the other expenses involved, the proposition in any populous center resolves itself into a heavy outlay that can return only slowly, in small installments."

Rugby Fives Simple

Mr. Griffiths was alluding specifically to Rugby Fives. But what he says goes also, if not more so, for the other code of the game, Eton Fives, which calls for a more complicated layout on the court.

In its broad principles, Rugby Fives is a simple game, and the court in which it is played consists merely of a stone floor and four stone walls, on the front of which is a tell-tale board 2ft. 6in. from the floor. A shot is "good" only if the ball hits the front wall above the board, either direct or off one of the side walls.

In short, the game could almost be described as squash rackets, without either the squash or the rackets. The ball, instead of being soft, is hard and lively—made after the fashion of a golf ball, but with a thin covering—and the players hit it, not with rackets, but with their hands, fortified for the purpose with horse-hair padded leather gloves. Both hands are used, and the game is one of the most arduous that you can possibly play, entailing a prodigious amount of stooping, turning, hitting and running.

Doubles

A game in doubles is for 15 points up, and as a pair has to win the right to serve before it has the right to score and as each player of a pair has to serve before the right to serve is lost, a game can—and does—go on for a very long time.

If both sides obtain 14 points the battle proceeds for the best of three further points. Which is what happened in the 1939 doubles final. Mitchell and Bailey had taken the first game at 15-13, lost the second at the same score. And there was then a terrific ding-dong struggle—first one pair serving, then the other—before they obtained the third extra point that carried with it victory.

All four men played extremely well—Dr. Cyriax, the "Grand Old Man" of the game, afterwards described the fives as some of the finest he had seen in his long experience—and I was particularly struck with the brilliant retrieving of Davies. He is a sportsman of the type that always appeals most to the British—the brilliant all-rounder. At Cambridge he played cricket for the university—he once bowled out the Australian ace of aces, Don Bradman, for a duck's egg (0)—and at present he captains the most famous of all Rugby football clubs, Blackheath. He is, in short, an all-rounder on the highest levels of the games to which he gives his more serious attention.

Start Early

Most public schoolboys here start to play Fives at an early age. Usually they become extremely keen, often they become extremely skillful. But for reasons I have indicated, very few are able to go on playing. Unless they have access to a court at a school or join the Hampstead Squash Rackets and Fives Club where, by the way, there are singularly pleasant amenities, even to television reception in the lounge.

It is a distressing matter to Fives enthusiasts that the opportunities for the game are so limited. It is a game that has to thrive on players, not spectators (there was room for only about 20 to see the championship final) but those who know its merits feel that,

Drawn by John Allan May

Elizabeth Pearson Faces Anne Page

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28 (AP)—Elizabeth Pearson of suburban Merion defeated Mrs. Ary J. Lamme, Jr., of Rye, N. Y., yesterday to reach the final round of the Women's National Squash Racquets Championship at Merion Cricket Club.

Miss Pearson, daughter of Stanley W. Pearson, six times National men's squash titleholder, won 15—10, 17—14, 7—15, 15—10.

Anne Page of Merion, former titleholder reached the finals by defeating Eleonora R. Sears, of Boston, 12—15, 15—13, 18—16, 15—13. She will meet Miss Pearson in the championship round today.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 27

American Association

St. Louis 3, Minneapolis 0.

Week-End Schedule

Saturday

National League

Detroit at Toronto.

International-American League

New Haven at Springfield.
Syracuse at Hershey.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
Providence at Cleveland.

American Association

St. Paul at Kansas City.
Minneapolis at Wichita.
St. Louis at Tulsa.

Sunday

National League

Montreal at Chicago.
Toronto at Detroit.
Boston at New York Americans.

International-American League

Pittsburgh at New Haven.
Cleveland at Providence.
Philadelphia at Syracuse.

American Association

St. Paul at St. Louis.

Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Jan. 28, 1939

Problem No. 2109

By Ben S. Wash

Black 13 Pieces

White 9 Pieces

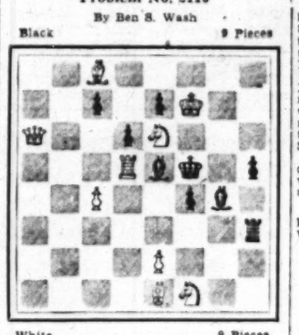
White to play and mate in two

(Detroit Free Press, 1880. Unorthodox key. The first problem to show triple obstruction of Black pieces by Black's reply.)

Problem No. 2110

By Ben S. Wash

Black 9 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(Hon. Mention, Huddersfield College Magazine Tourney, 1879-80.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2107. R-KB7
No. 2108. 1. Kt-QK14 P-Kt4
2. Kt(Kt4)-Q3
1. ——— other
2. R-B4ch

End-Game No. 443. Black wins: 1 . . . RxPch (Black); 2 KxR, BxPch; 2 K-Kt, CastlesQR; 3 Kt-B2, R-Rtch; 4 K-B2, Q-Q; 5 P-KR4, BxR; 6 Resigns. If 3 B-R3, R-Rtch; 4 K-B, BxR, and Black should win.

End-Game No. 444

Black 14 Pieces

White 13 Pieces

Black to play and win

(Bogoljubow-Alekhine, Hastings, 1922. After Kt-Q6, White finds no satisfactory reply.)

Notes

A mammoth tournament is now taking place in Russia. When Botwinnik left Holland after competing in the AVRO tournament, Keres, Flohr, and Reshevsky went with him. These four and twelve of the strongest Soviet experts are playing in Moscow. The first half of the tournament took place in Leningrad. Full details of results are not available, but Keres was in the middle and Reshevsky in the first quarter in the early rounds. All of the players are either Russian or born in territory which was once Russian.

The Fine-Capablanca game in the third round of the AVRO tournament was exciting from start to finish. In the early stages Capablanca found himself on the difficult side of a wild French Defense. This cost him a pawn, but he had some positional compensation. Fine weakened slightly and Capablanca gained the upper hand. Pressed for time, Capablanca managed to make about eight moves in a few seconds, and he sealed a move which conceded a draw, when another move might have led to a long-drawn-out win.

French Defense

Fine White	Capablanca Black	Fine White	Capablanca Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	23 R-B2	B-K3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	24 Q-Q2	K-B2
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	25 R-K(b)	R-Kt5
4 P-K5	P-QB4	26 Kt-B5	BxKtP
5 B-Q2	PxP	27 RxB	QR-KKt
6 Kt-Kt5	BxBch	28 R-K2	PxP
7 QxB	Kt-QB3	29 Kt-Kt7	Q-Q4
8 Kt-KB3	P-B3	30 RxR	RxRch
9 Q-B4	Kt-R3	31 R-Kt2	RxRch
10 Kt-Q6ch	K-B	32 QxR	P-B4
11 B-Kt5	Kt-B2	33 Q-R3	Q-Kt4ch
12 KtxKt	K-Kt	34 Q-Kt3	Q-B8ch
13 BxKt	PxB	35 K-B2	Q-K6ch
14 PxP	PxP	36 K-B	Q-K7ch
15 Kt-K5ch	K-Kt2	37 K-Kt	Q-Q6ch
16 Q-Kt3ch	K-B	38 K*B2	QxPch
17 KtxP	Q-Q2	39 KxP	Q-B3ch
18 KtxQP	P-K4	40 K-K2	QxKt
19 Kt-Kt3	Q-B4	41 P-Kt3	Q-K5ch
20 Q-Q3	P-Q5	42 K-Q3	Q-Q4(c)
21 CastlesKR	R-KKt	Drawn	
22 P-KB4	B-Kt2(a)		

(a) Black's attack was probably unestimated by Fine, who would have done better with 21 QxQ.

(b) If 23 PxP, RxPch; 24 RxR, BxR; 25 QxB, R-KKt1 or 27 KxB, R-Ktch, etc.

(c) With 42 . . . P-B4, Black might have eventually moved his K to KKt8 with a dangerous passed KBP to worry White.

Reinfeld's Lessons in opening play, which have been appearing in mimeographed form for some time, have recently been extended to cover the Catalan System (Lesson XXI), the Caro-Kann Defense (Lesson XXII), The Queen's Gambit Declined, Slav Defense (Lesson XXIII), and the Ruy Lopez (Lesson XXIV). These excellent booklets give an insight into the ideas behind the openings, with annotated illustrations from actual master play. Their cost is but $0.25, and they may be secured from Fred Reinfeld, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

The game below shows how the Catalan, one of the popular openings of the day, works out. It was played in the 1938 Russian championship.

Catalan Opening

Kayev White	Panov Black	Kayev White	Panov Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	16 Q-K2	PxP
2 P-QB4	P-K3	17 BxQP	B-R6
3 P-Kt3	P-Q4	18 P-B4	B-B4(b)
4 B-Kt2	QKt-Q2	19 BxB	PxB
5 Kt-KB3	PxP	20 Q-Kt5	KR-Kt
6 Castles	B-K2	21 KR-Q	Kt-B
7 QKt-Q2	Castles	22 R-Q6	R-R6
8 KtxP	P-B4	23 Q-Kt6	QxQ
9 P-Kt3	Kt-Kt3	24 RxQ	R(Kt)-R
10 KtxKt	PxKt(a)	25 RxKtP	RxRP
11 B-Kt2	Kt-Q4	26 RxR	RxR
12 P-K4	Kt-B3	27 B-B6	P-B3(c)
13 Kt-K5	B-Q2	28 P-B5	R-Q7
14 KtxB	KtxKt	29 B-K8	Resigns(d)
15 P-K5	Q-B2		

(a) Although this opens the file for the R, the resulting P position is weak.

(b) A better continuation is 18 . . . R-R4; 19 K-R, P-QKt4; 20 P-QKt4, BxP; 21 QR-K1, B-B4; 22 BxB, 23 BxP.

(c) White threatens 27 B-K8. White's KB has done yeoman's service in this game, just as the opening intends.

(d) White threatens 30 PxKP and if KtxP; 31 B-B7ch, winning the Kt. If 29 . . . K-R, 30 R-Kt8, and Black is helpless.

Sports Briefs

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—News section: The Vines-Perry-Budge tennis troupe will tour England after the harvest here . . . Then, Vines says, he'll quit, regardless of the outcome of the Budge series . . . From "Beantown" comes word the Bees are cooking up a deal which will make them a first-division threat . . . Winston Siegfried, a free-wheeler from Richmond (Va.) High, will be replacing Eric Tipton at Duke.

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Enrico Caruso is playing basketball for Fordham . . . The Pomonok Golf Club at Flushing, hard by the World's Fair grounds, has bid $15,000 plus a percentage for this year's P. G. A. championship . . . The traffic jam at the right is occasioned by the 115 applicants for the coaching job at U. of Arizona . . . Mike Castell, assistant coach at Michigan State; Harry Gamage, head coach at South Dakota, and Melvin Taube, backfield coach at Purdue, are on the inside track.

Telemark S. C. Meet

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP) — The Telemark Ski Club of Rosendale, N. Y., today announced it would hold its meet Sunday at Bear Mountain State Park. The competition originally was scheduled for Randall's Island, New York, but was transferred because construction of a ski tower had not been completed.

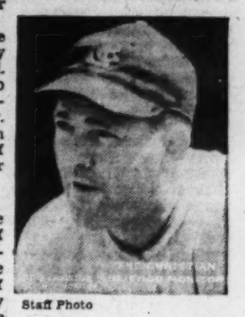
By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Baseball Election

The baseball ballots have been counted and the election for 1939 is over. That as many as three were selected this year for the Hall of Fame is certainly pleasing to the followers of the National Game. And every one of the three is indeed worthy of having his plaque added to those previously selected. We would have wished that more might have been named; but this year's result was better than last year when only one was selected.

Voting on men who were active during the present century opens up the field to many players who are worthy of being named. And when you note that the 274 men who cast their ballots nominated over 100 players, you can see that opinions vary widely. As one scans every name mentioned, he can easily see that many are still worthy of joining the 19 who now make up the honor roll.



Staff Photo

Rogers Hornsby

The Three Selected

As was expected, George Sisler led the field. In 1938 he received the most votes of those who failed to make the grade. A brilliant pitcher when he graduated from the University of Michigan, he became one of the greatest of first baseman. Not only was he a brilliant fielder, but he was a great bastman. He is also the first player of that position to be so honored.

Collins is the second second baseman to be selected. A brilliant fielder and batsman, he ranks with Nap Lajoie, who was named in 1937. These two men are undoubtedly the best players of the bag that the game has known during the current century. Evers and Frisch were also chosen by a number of writers. Both are worthy, but it must be admitted that their records are not the equal of the two now named.

Keeler's selection was by the narrow margin of a single vote. He played the game before Sisler or Collins had begun to make names for themselves. A great player in the field as well as a valuable batter, he was also one of the brainiest of all time, and his "hit 'em where they ain't" will always be a baseball classic. And he played the game when it received far less publicity than has been the case in late years.

Some Interesting Results

A study of the players who received 25 or more votes yet failed to make the grade is interesting. Rube Waddell and Rogers Hornsby led these, and it is reasonable to expect that they will be successful another year. Both certainly deserve the honor. That Jimmie Collins, former Red Sox third baseman, did not get more than 72 votes is rather surprising, as he was one of the greatest ever to play that bag. He should certainly be the first third baseman to be named.

That Hugh Duffy received only 34 votes is undoubtedly due to the fact that he retired from the game so long ago. When you stop and consider the fact that he holds the all-time major-league batting average and was also a brilliant outfielder, it is hard to be reconciled to his being so far down on the list. No baseball Hall of Fame can be complete until his plaque is hung there.

To Pick Some More

And now it will be interesting to see who will be named by the centennial committee, which has already picked seven. It is to name from five to 10 before the Hall of Fame is dedicated June 12. These will be picked from men connected with the game during the nineteenth century. While this will help make the honor roll more complete, it will by no means take in all those worthy of the honor.

If we might presume to suggest some of those who should be selected, we would include in this selection Pop Anson, Charlie Comisky, Cal McVeigh, Harry Wright, and Buck Ewing. And then there is Al Spalding, whose name is known throughout the baseball world not only as a great pitcher, but as a manager and later a manufacturer of the various implements used in the game. Let us hope that they at least will receive their well-merited reward this year.

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Sport Shavings Here and There

Coach Larry Armstrong of the Minnesota varsity regards Johnny Muriucci as one of the best hockey players ever developed in the United States. . . . Marshall Goldberg may be backfield coach at Pittsburgh next year. . . . Yale gave out 174 athletic awards for fall sports.

Walter McPherson has been appointed baseball coach at San Jose State College. . . . The Southern California Rugby Union now has seven teams in its circuit. . . . The Hollywood Coast League baseball park will be ready to use May 9. . . . The Minneapolis Millers recently made a new American Association scoring record of 14 goals in a game against Tulsa. . . . The dead ball of 1938 did not seem to handicap the National League batters, as they made 13 more home runs with it than they did with the lively one in 1937.

Hockey Players Seek Money Due Before Playing

ST. PAUL, Jan. 28 (AP)—The St. Paul hockey team of the American Association went on a "sit" down strike yesterday, refusing to leave for Kansas City where it was scheduled to play until their salaries for the past two weeks had been paid.

Their action followed word from J. E. Goodwillie, club President, that there were no funds to pay travel expenses on the trip which was to include games at Kansas City, St. Louis and Wichita.

Coach Virg Johnson said at noon that most of the players had refused to leave town until salaries were paid up to date, rejecting a proposal that they take over the gate receipts of the remaining home games in sufficient portion to cover their salaries.

Brooklyn Dodgers Announce Signed Contracts Filed

BROOKLYN, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers, who usually make more of a secret out of their player contracts, yesterday announced receipt of signed papers from half a dozen members of the club for the 1939 season.

Those who have agreed to terms are Cookie Lavagetto, third-sacker, Tuck Stainback, outfielder, Tony Lazzeri, infielder, Coaches Chuck Dressen and Bill Killifer, and Manager Lippy Leo Durocher. It was the Dodgers' first official announcement of their players' contract status.

Stainback, Lavagetto and Dressen, the announcement said, will form the vanguard for the club's southern training march by reporting at Hot Springs, Ark. Most of the pitchers and catchers will join this trio there within the next two weeks, before moving to the Clearwater, Fla., camp, where the entire squad is to report March 1.

Lazzeri was released by the Cubs at his own request after last season ended, and signed with the Dodgers in order to get back into playing action, rather than spend his time as a member of a managerial staff.

Canada to Challenge

MONTREAL, Jan. 28 (AP)—Canada has decided definitely to challenge for the Davis Cup this year, R. N. Watt, president of the Canadian Lawn Tennis Association, announced after a meeting yesterday. Although Canada lost, 5-0, to Japan last year on returning to competition after a lapse of several years, the Dominion's showing warranted continuation of the series, Watt explained.

No effort was made to select a team yesterday, but it appears certain to be made up of new players. Laird Watt and Bobby Murray of Montreal, Doug Cameron of Vancouver, and Ross Wilson of Toronto, last year's team members, all have announced their retirement from competitive tennis.

Forty Leagues To Operate In 1939 Schedule

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 28 (AP)—Baseball's Centennial found an even 40 bush leagues today rarin' to open the season, three more than last year.

In addition, two of the loops—the Arizona-Texas and the Ohio State—will expand from four to six members, said Joe F. Carr of Columbus, Promotion Director of the minor leagues since 1933.

Only a dozen circuits outside the major were in operation when Carr took over, but the genial director predicted that 1939 would be the best in the history of the minor leagues, which he described as one of the fastest growing businesses in the nation.

Carr attributed much of the growth to the administration of the minor league association by its President, W. G. Bramham, and cooperation of the majors.

"Minor leagues don't fold up like they once did," Carr said. "because we make certain that each has firm financial backing and civic support before we permit it to start."

Carr said organization of the Pioneer League, a newcomer, had been completed in Utah and Idaho. Almost ready to go are the Wisconsin State loop and one composed of Western New York and neighboring towns.

Soccer Transfer

LONDON, Jan. 28 (CP)—England's greatest goal-scorer has ended an association of 17 years with the Football League. Announcement of the transfer of W. R. (Dixie) Dean from Notts County to Sligo Rovers, an Irish Free State club, came as a shock to a legion of soccer admirers.

The veteran center-forward scored 376 goals from 1923 until 1938, breaking a record set earlier in the century by Steve Bloomer, famous Derby County player. It was as leader of Everton's attack that Dean became known as one of soccer's greatest center-forwards and during that time he was selected to represent England on 16 occasions.

Dean's transfer to Ireland was a real surprise. Only a short time ago he declared he intended becoming a scout for a famous English team.

M. C. C. Scores 230

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 28 (CP Cable)—The touring Marylebone Cricket Club team yesterday started a three-day match against a combined Transvaal eleven. Batting first, the home players had compiled 230 runs for six wickets at the close of play.

Bruce Mitchell hit up 83 runs in 3h. 28m. In a display featured by clever driving and cutting, he had a six and four fours. Kenneth Viljoen made 76 and he and Mitchell added 142 runs in a fourth wicket partnership.

Poland Keeps Neutral Stand Between Germany and Russia

The News

BERLIN, Jan. 28 (AP)—Poland has declined to remain in the traditional pivotal seat between Germany and Soviet Russia.

This was said to be the main result of German feelers put out during the talks of Joseph Beck, Polish Foreign Minister, with Chancellor Hitler at Berchtesgaden, and by the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop in his Warsaw visit which he just ended.

Poland's decision to attempt to hold a neutral position on good terms with both Soviet Russia and Germany was expressed in semi-official descriptions of conversations Mr. Beck had Jan. 26 with Herr von Ribbentrop.

A German version said that Germany "understood" Poland's situation as a neighbor of Russia and was satisfied. Germany and Poland agreed that "present and future questions concerning the two countries will be tackled and settled with the idea of safeguarding each country's justifiable interests," it was said.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Joachim von Ribbentrop's visit to Warsaw—timed to coincide with the fifth anniversary of the German-Polish Nonaggression Pact—also came at the beginning of a period which it is generally expected will mark important changes in the map of Central and East Europe.

German-Polish co-operation since the accession to power of the National Socialists has been universally regarded as one of the most-unexpected developments in European politics. Almost from the first day on which the Ten-Year Nonaggression Pact was signed on Jan. 26, 1934, not only without but also within this country there have been many prophecies of the coming collapse of this agreement and a consequent open breach between these neighbor states.

So far this has not happened, despite the many occasions on which it might have been expected that the issues at stake were of such vital importance to one or the other partner that they either had to be finally settled or the pact annulled. It is no exaggeration to say that the pact has continued to function because both signatories have been content to ignore certain incidents which certainly have often not been in conformity with the spirit, and sometimes strongly opposed to the letter of that understanding.

In other words, both states have realized quite clearly the fundamental purpose of the pact and also its limitations. This is a pact which was specially arranged to serve Germany's international aspirations at a time when it was isolated in Europe, and which could only succeed if certain problems concerning only Germany and Poland were quietly ignored. Germany had, and still has, great claims upon Poland for territories which the latter secured in 1919.

But up to the present it has been content to allow their final settlement to remain in abeyance, since Poland can be much more useful as a friend than as a foe. Poland, too, in view of its position as a buffer state between the Reich and Soviet Russia, has seen the advantages of German friendship, especially as its relations with France have been somewhat cool for a long time past.

Fundamental Issues Remain

The Pact has not settled any of the fundamental German-Polish problems as yet.

Danzig, Memel, the treatment of the Polish minority in Germany, and of the German in Poland, for example, are issues still to be faced.

From this point of view, it is often maintained that the pact has been a failure. But it has done something else which is of primary importance. It has kept the peace between these two countries, and while Germany has gone on increasing in military strength and adding new territories, Poland has felt secure against Russia. Every year also makes the Third Reich stronger and is working for the solution of these outstanding problems along lines more favorable to its own ideas.

Under such circumstances, it is not surprising that Germany should play up this pact. In fact, it has long been extolled by German statesmen as the model bilateral pact of post-war days, and fully falls in with the National Socialist argument that no pact can be lasting unless it gives practical benefits to the partners.

Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop's visit at this time has therefore been intended to show the importance which the Reich places upon this treaty, and that its importance shall be appreciated abroad, especially in France. For it marked the beginning of a definite break between France and Poland, and, to Germany, was the first move toward emancipation from the diplomatic ring which the Quai d'Orsay had welded around it. This visit, therefore, must be read as an indication that French influence in East Europe is over.

Extensions Are Possible

This treaty has 10 years duration and so will run automatically until 1944. There seems no desire in Berlin to see it annulled. In fact, reports in certain quarters suggest that steps are already being taken to prolong it "under conditions more conformable to existing conditions in east Europe." Herr Hitler may well be proud of one of the most astute moves of postwar European diplomacy and it is clear that he thinks it can still serve German ambitions.

It is also certain that Herr von Ribbentrop's visit was not simply backward-looking. It can hardly have avoided the Reich's future activities toward the east. Contacts between German and Polish statesmen have been very frequent during the past two years and must have laid the basis of some kind of understanding regarding possible developments in areas which vitally concern both countries.

A future Ukraine consisting of Ukrainians by race drawn from territories which now form parts of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania and Soviet Russia has loomed large in the world's press, as Germany's next move. Discussions at Warsaw seem to indicate that no move in this direction is planned in the immediate future. The Ukraine, however, remains an unsolved problem for the future.

Just now Germany is thinking of the much more important question of its general position in Central and Southeast Europe in case of an armed conflict which would bring in Russia either in defense of certain East European interests or as a member of a coalition, including the western powers. Germany's first aim, under the new conditions brought by the Munich Agreement and the recent Chamberlain-Mussolini talks in Rome, is consolidation east of the Rhine, so that it can play the predominant rôle in case of certain eventualities, and can proceed with its own plans whatever happens.

From this viewpoint, therefore, Herr von Ribbentrop's visit to Warsaw also must be seen as one of the series of visits by Hungarian and other statesmen to Berlin and by Field Marshal Hermann Göring and other German statesmen to Yugoslavia.

This Ribbentrop visit is also important as indicating that Germany does not intend to offend Poland's amour propre as did France some years ago, but rather seeks to emphasize Poland's rôle in Central and East European developments.

Benefit Announced For Blind Artists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Alec Templeton, English pianist and composer, will give a piano recital next Friday evening at Carnegie Hall for the benefit of the National Bureau for Blind Artists. The Bureau was started in 1932 to aid gifted blind to make fuller use of their talents and has more than 500 artists on its files and lists 3,000 possible occupations.

Among the artists in whom the organization is interested are Berthold Ordner, sculptor, who makes figures from twisted wire, and Carl Mathers, composer, both of whom have received advertising through the Bureau. Recently the organization has been instrumental in placing a swing band as a regular broadcast feature.

Dr. Walter Damrosch heads the committee of sponsors for the concert and a number of women's organizations are working for its success.

Association for Blind Buys Two More Buildings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Two four-story buildings adjacent to its present quarters in East Sixteenth Street have been bought by the New York Association for the Blind, it has been announced. The two buildings will be occupied immediately pending raising of funds for the erection of a new structure.

More than 5,000 blind persons are registered with the Association and 313 requests for aid were received in the last six months, the announcement says. The Association seeks $111,911 to carry on its work of medevial and welfare service, training, employment, and recreation for the sightless.

WPA Pay Docked For Parade Layoff

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Brehon B. Somervell, local WPA Administrator, said he had received orders from Col. F. C. Harrington, National WPA Administrator, to dock the wages of workers taking time off to participate in parades supporting President Roosevelt's request for $875,000,000 for WPA.

The parades, sponsored by the Workers Alliance, WPA union, are scheduled for today throughout the country.

Vocational Work Helps Youths Who Have Served Time

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—The work of aiding boys who have had the unpleasant experience of a "trip up the river" to reformatories is receiving new impetus here today through the Young Men's Vocational Foundation, an outgrowth of the Osborne Association and which is backed by some of the most prominent socially-minded men and women in the city, including Austin H. MacCormick, Commissioner of Correction. The aim of the organization specifically is to help the boys find jobs.

"The finding of jobs for these youths is very difficult," Miss Viola Ilma, Director of the Foundation, said. "Hundreds of such youthful first offenders are being released from our penal institutions all over the country every day. Which road will they take—the line of least resistance through idleness, which too often leads back to prison, or the process of rehabilitation which comes through obtaining and holding a job?

"The Young Men's Vocational Foundation becomes the friend of every boy who is released from the New York City Reformatory and from the New York State Training School for Boys. It vouches for their sincerity of purpose to an employer; encourages them to stick at it until they land jobs; gives them opportunities for night school study and vocational training which will contribute towards their economic advancement, and helps to bring back their confidence in themselves."

The organization got its start last June after the Osborne Association suspended its activities in this field.

Courses lasting one week each have been held at Young Men's Christian Associations here at which prominent men have spoken to the boys on how they should go about getting jobs, what approach they should make to prospective employers, and various other phases of job getting and preparation for work.

The Foundation, with headquarters at 345 Lexington Avenue, is now seeking funds to carry on its work. It takes a group of boys under its wing and assists them until all in that group are employed, then repeats the process with another class.

A monthly bulletin is in course of preparation by the Foundation which will list the various boys needing jobs and their qualifications. This bulletin will then be sent to about 1,000 employers.

"Hundreds of letters on file from boys attest their deep sense of gratitude for giving them a fresh start in life and for making it possible for them to live down their past mistakes and become useful and respected members of society," Miss Ilma added.

Members of the Board of Directors, besides Mr. MacCormick, who is Chairman, include Glenn L. Gardiner, Vice-President of the Forstmann Woolen Company, and Paul M. Herzog, member of the New York State Labor Relations Board.

Moscow Tells Tokyo That Fishing Area Belongs to Soviet

MOSCOW, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Soviet Government pointedly reminded Japan yesterday that fishing rights in Russia's Far Eastern waters were Russian property, and that the Japanese could enjoy them only as leaseholders.

It added in a communiqué distributed by Tass, official Soviet news agency, that continuation of leasing arrangements with Japan "depends on the good will of the Soviet Government."

A temporary Soviet-Japanese fisheries agreement has expired and Tokyo wants a new long-term agreement, but the Soviet Government has proposed a short term, temporary arrangement involving withdrawal of certain strategic areas from Japanese exploitation.

Relief Roll Call

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Senate vote on the move Jan. 27 to restore the House cut of $150,000,000 in the relief bill follows:

For the Increase—46

Democrats—41

Andrews, Fla.	Maloney, Conn.
Ashurst, N. M.	McKellar, Tenn.
Barkley, Ky.	Mead, N. Y.
Bilbo, Miss.	Miller, Ark.
Bone, Wash.	Minton, Ind.
Brown, Mich.	Murray, Mont.
Caraway, Ark.	Neely, W. Va.
Clark, Idaho	O'Mahoney, Wyo.
Connally, Texas	Overton, La.
Donahey, Ohio	Pepper, Fla.
Downey, Calif.	Pittman, Nev.
Ellender, La.	Schwartz, Wyo.
Green, R. I.	Schwellenbach, Wash.
Guffey, Pa.	Sheppard, Texas
Hayden, Ariz.	Smathers, N. J.
Hill, Ala.	Stewart, Tenn.
Hughes, Del.	Thomas, Okla.
Johnson, Col.	Wagner, N. Y.
Lee, Okla.	Walsh, Mass.
Lewis, Ill.	Wheeler, Mont.
Logan, Ky.	

Republicans—2

Borah, Idaho — Frazier, N. D.

Progressive—1

La Follette, Wis.

Farmer-Labor—1

Lundeen, Minn.

Independent—1

Norris, Neb.

Against the Increase—47

Democrats—26

Adams, Col.	Hatch, N. M.
Bailey, N. C.	Herring, Iowa
Bankhead, Ala.	Holt, W. Va.
Bulow, S. D.	King, Utah
Burke, Neb.	Lucas, Ill.
Byrd, Va.	McCarran, Nev.
Byrnes, S. C.	Radcliffe, Md.
Clark, Mo.	Reynolds, N. C.
George, Ga.	Russell, Ga.
Gerry, R. I.	Smith, S. C.
Gillette, Iowa	Truman, Mo.
Glass, Va.	Tydings, Md.
Harrison, Miss.	Van Nuys, Ind.

Republicans—20

Austin, Vt.	Lodge, Mass.
Barbour, N. J.	McNary, Ore.
Capper, Kan.	Rye, N. D.
Danaher, Conn.	Reed, Kan.
Davis, Pa.	Taft, Ohio
Gibson, Vt.	Tobey, N. H.
Gurney, S. D.	Townsend, Del.
Hale, Maine	Vandenberg, Mich.
Holman, Ore.	White, Maine
Johnson, Calif.	Wiley, Wis.

Farmer-Labor—1

Shipstead, Minn.

Pairs: Thomas, Democrat, of Utah, for the increase, and Bridges, Republican, of New Hampshire, against the increase.

Majority Whip Lewis announced that Chavez, Democrat, of New Mexico, would have voted against the increase had he been present.

Hush! Hush! Hush!

By a Staff Artist

Rubber Shoes Put on Dairy Horses

Milk Without Noise in London

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Strictly hush-hush developments are afoot in the milk delivery industry here.

To be quite accurate, these developments are a-four-feet. In the gray glow of each approaching dawn here 500 horses pulling 500 milk carts trot silently up and down the West End and the residential districts of Mayfair, Kensington, Chelsea, and Maida Vale. They trot silently because they are completely shod with non-skid rubber.

These 500 rubber-tired horses are taking part in an important experiment in noise reduction, the most extensive of its kind ever undertaken in this country, and if success attends their rounds most of England's city milk deliveries will soon be effectively silenced.

The experiment is being conducted by London's largest dairy combine. All of this combine's 4,000 milk carts already have been fitted with rubber-tires as is customary in many United States cities. This step was taken some months ago, following complaints from householders that the clop-clatter-clop of the milk-round woke them up at a time when all good persons, except milk-roundsmen, ought to be asleep.

Something of an Impasse

Rubber-tired carts were a good idea, for they effectively stopped most of the clatter. But naturally they did not affect the clop-clop, and letters still continued to arrive at the milk managerial offices declaring that the milk-round was a disturbing element in society. The reply that the only thing to do seemed to be to deliver the milk after everyone had been roused by the less disturbing but equally universal alarm clock was not treated seriously by householders who considered they had a right to their breakfast milk.

Here was something of an impasse. But some bright anonymous thinker suggested that, since the carts had been effectively tired with rubber, it might be a good idea to go the Americans one better and fully equip the horses with rubber, too.

And a solution it is proving to be—a rubber solution. The combine's Horse Committee took the iron horseshoes off a single horse and replaced them with rubber ones. Then a little later, they replaced the rubber ones with other rubber ones, experimenting until it seemed that the horse had a fitting which could not be bettered in Bond Street.

Change Generally Approved

Since that time the fashion has extended. Now all the horses at nine London milk depots are wearing gum boots.

According to the combine's experts, rubber shoes keep the horses' feet as sound as ever, and, of course, they keep them from getting wet. Householders, milk roundsmen, farriers, and the horses themselves, all approve the change.

In the beginning the horses were inclined to be bewildered. They seemed to reckon that, as there was no sound of their feet striking the roadway, their feet must therefore not be in touch with the ground, and it appeared to be a matter of some concern to them as to why they were going along at all under the circumstances. Eventually, however, they must have come to the conclusion that they were going along all right, even if they were not touching the ground, for they quickly overcame their bewilderment. They also, it is rumored, found their non-skid rubbers helpful in wet weather.

Londoners are happy at the innovation. It is so very nice nowdays to hear of a development which is the reverse of startling. J. A. M.

Spanish Loyalists Retreat But Claim Fresh Recruits

By the Associated Press

As long lines of Spaniards besieged food stations in Barcelona and thousands of refugees poured into France, Insurgent armies shoved swiftly up the Mediterranean coast of Northeast Spain.

Insurgent General Francisco Franco's troops were reported advancing on Arenys de Mar, 55 air-line miles from the French frontier. Villages along the coastal highway to Cerbere and the inland road to Puigcerda, both important frontier towns, were said to have been captured.

Government dispatches said defense forces were falling back in good order and resisting to the full extent of their ability and ammunition. Government Premier Juan Negrin offered a ray of reassurance. He said the Government had fresh fighters, "war material in abundance, and the courage to come back."

Between 4,000 and 5,000 troops reinforced the guard on France's Spanish frontier after refugees from Government Spain started at 8 a. m. to stream across. Within an hour 5,000 had jammed into France. All were routed to concentration camps in the interior.

In London British officials announced today that General Franco had been informed of the locations of large refugee camps in areas held by the Spanish Government in an effort to spare the civilians from Insurgent bombings.

Spain Lists Assets

LONDON, Jan. 28 (AP) — The Spanish Government Embassy yesterday interpreted the fall of Barcelona as strengthening rather than weakening the Government's determination to resist the Insurgents.

An official statement asserted that the Government of Premier Juan Negrin still controlled:

1. An Army of approximately 700,000 men.
2. A Navy of three cruisers, 13 destroyers, seven submarines, five torpedo boats and two gunboats, all "functioning in perfect order."
3. The island of Minorca in the Mediterranean with a naval base superior to that on near-by Insurgent-held Mallorca Island.
4. Eleven out of Spain's 22 provincial capitals.
5. Five hundred miles of coastline with the ports of Almeria, Alicante, Valencia, and a first class naval base at Cartagena.
6. More than 10,000,000 population, including 3,000,000 refugees. (A 1930 census gave the total population of Spain as 23,563,000.)

AmericansGive$2,000,000

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP) — Americans' private contributions to relief in the Spanish civil war have passed $2,000,000.

Twenty-four organizations, the Department of State said yesterday, reported that from May, 1937, when such reports were first required, until Dec. 31, 1938, they had actually expended for relief in Spain, $1,499,452.

The total collected was $2,015,893. Funds spent for administration, publicity, and other items amounted to $458,879, leaving a small reserve on hand.

The relief did not include that extended by this Government through the Surplus Commodities Corporation nor that given by the American Red Cross.

Czechs Recognize Franco

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Czechoslovak Cabinet Council decided yesterday to recognize the Government of Insurgent General Francisco Franco and break off relations with Premier Juan Negrin's Spanish Government.

Hitler Gets Peace Plea

LONDON, Jan. 28 (AP)—Mr. Montague Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, Poet Laureate John Masefield and 16 other distinguished Englishmen appealed to Reichsführer Hitler by radio yesterday for peace.

Their appeal, bearing their signatures, was broadcast in the German language over the Government-controlled British Broadcasting system.

It asked Reichsführer Hitler to "join with us in the supreme effort to lay the spector of war and enmity between the nations."

It was believed to have been designed to influence the German Chancellor's speech to the Reichstag Jan. 30 in celebration of the sixth anniversary of National Socialist rule.

Special significance was attached to Mr. Norman's signing of the appeal. He has just returned from Germany where he saw Dr. Hjalmar Schacht only a few days before Dr. Schacht was discharged as President of the Reichsbank a week ago.

"It is time," they said, "if we are not to be too late, that men of good will who value the fruits of civilization, who have no hatred or spirit of revenge and who desire in all sincerity to live on terms of friendship with their fellow men in every country should speak across frontiers to those who feel as they do in order that they may use together their gift of heart and mind to co-operate in preventing a supreme catastrophe and in breaking down artificial barriers of hatred by which we are in danger of being divided."

Pay Roll Pruned In Pennsylvania Economy Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 28—The "shake-up" looked for by the Democratic appointees of Former Gov. George H. Earle has reached practically every department of the Pennsylvania Government within 12 days after the inauguration of Gov. Arthur E. James, Republican incumbent. Economy in expenditure and pruning payrolls is the watchword on Capitol Hill.

Consequently, the future of every Democratic officeholder hangs in the balance; and so does that of many Earle Administration projects, among which is the all-weather highway between Harrisburg and Pittsburgh to be built at an estimated cost of $65,000,000. Governor James has decided not to reappoint Edward N. Jones, a member of the Turnpike Commission, and this is taken to mean that construction on the highway will be discontinued. Work has been in progress on the road in Cumberland and Franklin Counties.

The Governor meanwhile has been scrutinizing the payroll of the Public Utilities Commission, along with that of every other commission and State Department. Edward B. Logan, Budget Secretary, has put a report before the Governor that the Public Utilities Commission payroll has been steadily increasing; that it was $83,000 last September, $91,000 last November, $98,000 last December and $126,000 this month. Mr. Logan said that during the Earle Administration the number of employees of the Commission was increased from 179 in 1934 to 548 last year, and that its aggregate payroll in four years jumped from $353,000 to $1,115,000 a year.

That a sharp axe would be wielded is taken for granted. One case of visitation is that of Leo A. Grossen, Chairman of the Liquor Control Board, who was dismissed by Governor James on Monday last.

Meanwhile, the new Administration is deluged with applications by Republicans for jobs. Administration spokesmen said, however, that the business of the various departments would not be interrupted and that experienced employees, whether named by Governor Earle or a preceding Republican administration, would be retained to carry on the work until such time as "changes were in order."

Direct relief rolls for the week ending Jan. 14 were boosted to the highest figure in three years, for which Howard L. Russell, Secretary of Public Assistance, blamed the curtailment of Federal works employment. A total of 722,921 persons was listed on the rolls on that date, an increase of nearly 18,000 over the previous week.

"The net increase over the Jan. 7 total amounted to 17,922 persons," Mr. Russell reported to the Governor. "Approximately 37 per cent of this increase was traceable to an adverse balance between case openings and case closings, associated with changes in private employment. Approximately 60 per cent was traceable to an adverse balance case openings and case closings associated with the Federal works program. Since Dec. 5, this latter factor has accounted for a cumulative rise in State general assistance totaling 59,469 persons as of Jan. 14.

"A more favorable picture would unquestionably be shown if it were possible to take into account the extent to which private employment is absorbing released Works Progress Administration workers who would otherwise be compelled to seek State assistance."

Chamberlain on Air; Hitler Due Next

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 28—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's most important speech since the "days of Munich," is to be internationally radiocast tonight.

In his home city of Birmingham he will address a dinner of jewelers. Despite the unpolitical character of the meeting, the Prime Minister is expected to deal with foreign policy, as it will be his only speech before the address of Reichsführer Hitler to the Reichstag Jan. 30.

Mr. Chamberlain's address will begin at 4:30 p. m., E. S. T.

Locally Stations WBZ and WAAB will be the relaying outlets for the Chamberlain address this afternoon, while Station WAAB has scheduled the Hitler address on Monday.

On Monday from 3:00 to 3:15 p. m., radio station WEEI will radiocast a résumé of the Hitler speech by H. V. Kaltenborn, commentator of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Plan for State Park Considered in N. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Leasing of a large area in the Sandhill section of North Carolina from the United States Department of Agriculture for use as a State Park is being favorably considered by the Park Committee of the State Department of Conservation and Development.

The area consists of about 62,000 acres in Richmond, Moore, and Scotland Counties. It is owned by the Federal Farm Security Administration, which has been developing the tract for four years. The FSA is eager to lease the project to the State for 50 years, with an option to renew for a further period of 49 years. There would be no rental charge. Already constructed are a large forest nursery, a fish hatchery, and two recreation sites.

Reich Gets Spanish Spoils Before Civil War Is Over

(Continued from Page 1)

difficulties on this score since the Germans look after their own clearing arrangements throughout the Peninsula.

In such circumstances it is not altogether surprising that the value of German imports from insurgent Spain reached a total of 136,000,000 marks (nominally $55,000,000) in 1937 compared with a total of 118,000,000 marks for the whole of Spain in 1935. Moreover, the character of the Spanish goods imported into Germany changed noticeably in the course of these two years. Whereas formerly they were predominantly agricultural, they are now mainly ores, and metals. Francoist Spain however produces more food than it needs, and many thousands of tons of wheat and wine have also been sent to Germany—in ships which have come to Spain loaded with German war material.

Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, a former Parliamentary Secretary to the Department of Mines, stated in the House of Commons on Nov. 30 last in this connection, that whereas 184 British ships arrived in Franco ports in May 1935, only 89 arrived in those ports in May 1938. The figures for German vessels in the same months, he said, were 108 and 165 respectively.

Food Pays for Munitions

Mr. R. S. Hudson, Secretary of the Overseas Trade Department, in reply said, "Clearly one of the main reasons why the number of German ships is greater, is the large quantity of munitions that the German Government is sending to Franco."

A German newspaper, the Deutsche Zukunft, declared recently that the "Biscayan metallurgical industry has quintupled its activities" since the "liberation" of this region. Three new blast furnaces, it went on, had been started up replacing one which existed in the days of "Basque separatism." The paper estimated the output of "the Reds" from July, 1936, to May, 1937, as 37,009 tons of ingots, whereas under the Insurgents, from July to December, 1937, the output rose to 96,910 tons. "This enormous increase," concludes the Zukunft, "is proof of the energy with which the New Spain is tackling the great work of economic reconstruction."

Another side of this picture is obtained however from the fact that 490,000 tons of ore were exported from the Basque territory in the last six months of 1937, leaving only 170,000 tons for "the great work of economic reconstruction" in Spain itself. Precise figures are not available as to the proportion of these ore exports which went to countries other than Germany, but it is quite certain that Germany took the lion's share.

Germany is making considerable inroads in other directions in which Spaniards were formerly supreme. Advertisements in the newspapers frequently show that new hotels for instance have been opened under German proprietorship. The same source shows that even the dress-making trade is not exempt from the German invasion.

Many German Technicians

The total number of German "technicians" and others who have been brought to Spain as a result of Germany's economic infiltration cannot be exactly estimated, but there is reason to believe that apart from military experts there are 7,000 German civilian technicians in the former Basque Republic alone. They occupy most of the "key" posts in industry. During the Anschluss "plebiscite" last year, German vessels put specially into Basque ports so that German residents could record their votes on German soil. Some 500 German families which were not resident in these districts before the Civil War responded.

Every effort is made to establish close relations between the Spaniards and the new German residents. Last year an Association known as "The Friends of Germany" was established, and La Hoga Oficial of San Sebastian wrote, "We call upon all Spaniards to make known their personal adherence to this Association." La Hoga Oficial promised that information that they had done so should "reach the hands of the Führer and Chancellor." On the other side, there are activities like the Christmas party given by the German colony in San Sebastian to the needy children and wounded.

Although the German Ambassador's speech at this party was published in the Press of Nationalist Spain with eulogistic comments, there is reason to believe that by no means all General Franco's supporters are delighted at the growing domination of their country by Germany which such celebrations denote.

Welles Sees Peace as Goal

(Continued from Page 1)

ticulars our traditional neutrality policy," he said, "was enacted with the intention of minimizing the risk of the United States being involved in difficulties which would tend to draw our country into controversies not of its own making.

"But as the President said in his message to Congress the other day: 'We have learned that when we deliberately try to legislate neutrality our neutrality laws may operate unevenly and unfairly—may actually give aid to an agressor and deny it to the victim. The instinct of self-preservation should warn us that we ought not to let that happen any more.'"

Important Objectives

The Undersecretary said the Administration's foreign policy had other "highly important objectives" in addition to that of peace but they were "supplementary to the fundamental objective . . . that the people of the United States be kept at peace and that they be permitted to live their lives in a peaceful world."

Mr. Welles said he was convinced the greatest need of the people of the United States at the moment "is to do their own thinking for themselves."

Among objectives of the foreign policy Mr. Welles listed: "Developing and strengthening of friendly relations with other powers; improvement of commercial opportunities for American trade abroad; maintenance of legitimate interests and treaty rights of American nationals in foreign countries; re-establishment of the reign of international law to supersede the rule of force; reduction and elimination of economic barriers to international trade, and limitation and reduction by international agreement of military and naval armaments."

Oregon Has Lead In Frozen Packing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, Ore.—Oregon leads the Nation in the canning of fruits and vegetables by the frozen-pack process. This fact has just been revealed in a survey which lists 11 packing plants in the United States, four of which are in Oregon and two in Washington.

The industry still is considered in the experimental stage. Credit for development is given to the Food Products Industries Laboratories at Oregon State College and to the Federal Foods Laboratory in Seattle, Wash. Both agencies have developed many of the present methods of frozen canning to the point of practicality.

During 1937, frozen-pack canners put up 28,000,000 pounds of fruits. Of this pack the four Oregon freezers canned 6,430,800 pounds, nearly one fourth of the national output. The Gresham Berry Growers, Inc., led the field by packing 5,400,000 pounds.

No figures are available for the 1938 pack, although early figures indicate it will be considerably larger than that for 1937. Food executives believe packing of fruits and vegetables by the frozen-pack method is in its infancy and will play an increasingly important role in the preservation of foods. It has been noted that many railroads, restaurants, hotels, and steamship lines prefer frozen foods to the regular canned varieties. Consumption in homes is increasing, it is reported.

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An International Daily Newspaper
Published by The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street
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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Scottish Art in London

By Jan Gordon

London

The immediate origin of the exhibition of Scottish art at the Royal Academy's winter exhibition lies in a letter written by Sir James Caw, formerly director of the National Galleries in Scotland, protesting against the inadequacy of representation given to Scottish painters at the recent exhibition of British Art at the Louvre in Paris.

But the real origin lies deeper than that. It lies in the fact that, although from Edinburgh to London is practically as far as from London to Paris, from London to Edinburgh is, pragmatically, about five times the distance, and London is more aware of what is going on in Paris than in the Scottish Capital. England has tended to ignore what Scotland is doing artistically, so that Fergusson, the still living member of the Peploe school, had gained a considerable reputation both in Scotland and in Paris before ever he was heard of in London.

Nevertheless the gauntlet flung down by Sir James Caw was at once picked up by Sir William Llewellen, the recently retired president of the R. A., and the present exhibition, very clearly arranged by Mr. Stanley Cursitor, director of the National Galleries in Scotland, is the result. The justice of Sir James' protest is vindicated; Scottish art reveals itself as both more charactered and more interesting than had been guessed.

* * *

It opened, as it were, with a blast of trumpets. At the press lunch Lord James Stewart-Murray suggested pawkily that Scotland had no chance to cultivate the arts until England stopped trying to overrun her with fire and sword. A more basic reason may be found, I think, in the comparative dearth of any kind of decorative or pictorial folk art except that used for the embellishment of weapons. If, also, we remember the Scotsman's natural reluctance to do something for nothing we may find it almost Aberdonian that immediately painting did become a possibly profitable occupation Scotland at once put out several quite unusual painters, such as George Jamesone, David Scougall, James Hamilton, and Joseph Michael Wright, who was probably the best native-born painter in the Britain of his day.

Not to stress the mercenary side too heavily, a sense of practical profit runs through the major part of Scottish art. In consequence it reaches its highest in the realm of portrait painting, which offers at once two profits, that of the given commission and that of a research for character. This double element is so strong even in the exquisite and elegant Allan Ramsay that the portraits of George III and Queen Charlotte are labelled "Studio of Allan Ramsay," since something like 20 pairs were manufactured there. Nevertheless this does not prevent Ramsay's painting from having a very real and sensible attraction and a pesonality quite distinct from the work of other painters of his day. Just before the advent of Reynolds and Gainsborough he was probably the best portrait painter in London.

* * *

So too Raeburn, whose 40 works stand well the severe test of decorating the largest of the Academy's halls, found his chief profit in character and a certain bravura both of paint and of presentation, which make him more of a descendant of Hals than as is usually assumed, of Reynolds. Geddes, who had certainly been hitherto underestimated as a British painter, carried Raeburn's character search still deeper, but the small landscape by him suggests that he might have become a second Constable. Wilkie, borrowing from the Dutch, takes the moral and the preacher out of Hogarth, domesticates painting for the sake of popular engraving, and, himself an excellent artist, is the progenitor of sentimental pictorial ruin for the Academy for two generations or more.

William Dyce and David Scott, both born the same year, though not great painters, have their interest for what they foreshadowed. Dyce was a precursor of the Pre-Raphaelite school, while Scott seems possibly to be the first Scottish painter who, as one might say, followed the impulses of his thought without sense of profit. For his date (b. 1806) he was extraordinarily advanced and in consequence was a commercial failure.

The second great Scottish artist who worked more with an eye on his own vision than on profit, either financial or pictorial, was McTaggart, who, starting with a method of extreme precision, gradually broadened his methods until he invented an independent plein-airism, loose in design, high in key and expressive of the moment, even on a large scale. About this time England, quite unaware that after Turner and Constable a third important discovery in landscape painting had been made, elected Millais president of the Royal Academy. From McTaggart by way of Manet and Cézanne springs the second Glasgow school, but by this time there is no thought of "profit" any more; "art for painting's sake" has become a dogma.

McTaggart found some of his way through the use of large, broadly treated water color. But on the whole, water color has not been a pre-eminent Scottish art. William York MacGreggor (b. 1855) had a technique well ahead of his time, but the outstanding figure is the half-Scotsman, Joseph Crawhall, who worked with the help of white on thin linen, drawing animals and birds with extreme virtuosity and a hint of Chinese magic. Arthur Melville, another brilliant originator in technique, has, like Scott, been overrun and vulgarized by his own imitators.

Reviewed thus, Scottish art as a whole managed to remain curiously independent, and in some directions ahead of English production. Wright, Ramsay, Raeburn, Wilkie, Scott, and McTaggart were all notable without reference to the ultimate quality of their works. The first and the second Glasgow schools were more aware of what had been going on in France than were most English painters. Nevertheless this is probably both the first and the last national gesture of artistic Scotland. The artistic accent of Scotland, independent though it has often been, is not, I think, pronounced enough to keep it individual amid the rapid internationalization of all aesthetic expression.

"The White Drake," by Joseph Crawhall

"Mrs. James Campbell," by Sir Henry Raeburn, R. A.

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In the R. A. Exhibition of Scottish Art

"William St. Clair of Roslin," by Sir George Chalmers

Two Tenors—Björling and Gigli

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Rarely have our concert rooms been so busy as these last few days. Two artists of established reputation, Jussi Björling, the Swedish tenor, and Alexander Kipnis, the Russian-American bass, have contributed outstanding song recitals. An English mezzo-soprano, Flora Nielson, has made a promising local début as a recitalist. Gladys Swarthout, who, in spite of her years at the Metropolitan and on the screen, had never appeared here before in recital, has now repaired that omission. And there have also been pianists and violinists, including Mischa Elman in the first of his recitals for the benefit of the Non-Sectarian Refugee Fund.

Mr. Björling, occupying Carnegie Hall on the evening of Jan. 17, made a more favorable impression on one listener than he had done before in either opera or concert. His use of an uncommonly fine, fresh voice was uneven, but at his best he sang in a way that could scarcely be overpraised, and whether in songs or in operatic arias his mastery of style and his native musicianship were noteworthy. And no less noteworthy was the smoothness of his scale. Seldom does one hear a tenor whose lower tones are so pure and telling and yet who can deliver such a splendid high C as he exhibited in the "Racconto" from "La Bohème." His command of breath was quite extraordinary and his legato in the "Rêve" from "Manon" very few singers that come our way could equal.

* * *

Walter Gieseking, making his initial appearance of the season here on the evening of Jan. 22, proved again his supremacy as the pianist of Bach and Debussy. The Gigue of Bach's First Partita, in B flat, was something to marvel at, and so was his treatment of a Debussy group, though of the pieces selected only "Jardins sous la pluie" was really representative of the better Debussy. Mr. Gieseking excelled also in a group of four Rachmaninoff preludes and the Sonatina and "Alborada del gracioso" of Ravel.

His program further included, however, Beethoven's D minor Sonata, op. 31, No. 2, and Schumann's "Etudes Symphoniques," matter less congenial, apparently, to his tastes and abilities. Parts of each, though, were very beautiful indeed. Thus, both the Adagio of the sonata and the final Allegretto were most carefully considered and exquisitely colored, and some of the Schumann variations were no less commendable. But the finale of the Schumann he took so fast as to defeat his own ends. The audience, incidentally, was one of the most demonstrative of the season.

* * *

John Barbirolli has conducted his last Philharmonic-Symphony concerts previous to a fortnight's holiday, during which time Georges Enesco takes over the baton as guest. The feature of the concerts of Jan. 19 and 20 was the emergence of the prize symphony by David Van Vactor which had won the Philharmonic-Symphony's $1,000 award for a work of symphonic length subject to conditions imposed for the American Composers contest of 1937-38. The composer, whose age is given as 32, conducted.

Exceedingly elaborate and painstaking workmanship nobody has attempted to deny this prize-winning effort, but the idiom, harmonic and thematic, puzzled some hearers, seeming to them, whether you choose to call it "modernistic" or what not, unduly acrid and forbidding. By way of contrast the suavities of Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto followed immediately, Nathan Milstein being a most polished and euphonious soloist. The program opened with the Purcell-Barbirolli suite for strings and ended with the "Tannhäuser" Overture.

Mr. Barbirolli took his temporary leave at the matinée of Jan. 22, when an all-Tchaikovsky program, again with Mr. Milstein as soloist, offered besides the Violin Concerto and the Fifth Symphony two movements from an unfamiliar and charming suite for strings composed in 1890 and entitled, for obvious reasons, "Souvenir de Florence."

Naturally the big event of Metropolitan opera these days was the return to local lyric drama of Beniamino Gigli, after an absence of almost seven years, on the evening of Jan. 23. His role was Radames in "Aïda," which he had never essayed in New York, though of late years he has sung it often in Europe. Judicious admirers of the eminent tenor might wish he had selected a more lyric part for his re-appearance; still the thunderous applause issuing from an audience that packed the opera house to bursting and actually brought the performance to a temporary halt in the Nile scene showed where the sentiment of the majority lay.

* * *

As a matter of cold fact, Mr. Gigli accomplished some beautiful singing in passages that conformed to his vocal range and volume, but high heroics were no more his affair than one might have supposed, and his treatment of "Celeste Aïda" did no credit to a master of bel canto. His most artistic work occurred in parts of the Nile scene and again in the last scene of all. Elisabeth Rethberg, the Aïda, was at her best of the evening in the same scenes, after making a poor showing in Acts I and II. Bruna Castagna has sung Amneris more commendably than on this occasion. Of the others Norman Cordon, in both appearance and voice, supplied a trustworthy King and Ettore Panizza conducted a performance that was oftener a triumph of noise than of tone.

The Metropolitan's only "Barber of Seville" of the season so far, on the evening of Jan. 17, gave Nino Martini his first chance to sing Almaviva, brought John Charles Thomas back to the company as Figaro, and offered Bidu Sayao, Virgilio Lazzari, and Ezio Pinza in the roles of Rosina, Dr. Bartolo, and Don Basilio, respectively.

Happy Returns

By Harold Hobson

London

It is possible that the current theatrical season will make good the disastrous ravages of seven years ago, when, within a few months, the Hulberts, Miss Jessie Matthews, and Mr. Henry Ainley vanished from the West End stage. For some weeks now the Hulberts have been back, with every accompaniment of popularity. Miss Matthews is on the eve of returning to the theater in a musical piece in which she will play a film star to the film director of her husband, Mr. Sonnie Hale, parts which, in real life, they have many times taken. There is alas, no news as yet that Mr. Ainley may once again be expected to grace the stage with the fineness of his presence and the resonance of his voice. In his case we have to be content with small concessions, and to rejoice, with a disappointed gratitude, that, until the spring, he can be heard over the radio every Sunday evening in a serial version of Hugo's "Les Misérables."

The warmth of the welcome that London has accorded to Mr. Jack Hulbert, and Miss Ciceley Courtneidge, his wife, in their musical comedy, "Under Your Hat," at the Palace Theater, reduces the critic to silence. It is better for him, perhaps, to take refuge in the well-known fact that "money talks," and state merely that stalls in the back row of the ground floor are being sold at 15s- each at matinées. Even at this price it is difficult to secure them.

* * *

It has been well said that an American audience has to get into low gear before it can enjoy an English musical comedy. Certainly British entertainments of this kind lack the whirlwind speed, the dash and vitality, the almost raucous energy which distinguish American experiments of a similar nature. Englishmen have, it is needless to say, a flattering explanation of the slowness of their musical shows. The hardest-headed of peoples are imaginatively the most sentimental. It was a Scotsman who invented the Never-never Land, and the Boy Who Would Not Grow Up, and the Island That Likes to Be Visited. Englishmen, therefore, whose efficiency and realism in the world of affairs furnish them with many moments of happy contemplation, like their heroes to be blundering, moon-struck, star-crossed fellows. In fancy they are enamored of romantic failure. They keep their admiration of success to the Stock Exchange and international politics. The most loved figure in their legends is King Arthur, who disappeared after losing great battles, in a mist of tears.

* * *

The heroes of their musical comedies must, in consequence, be clumsy, unskilful, slow, yet likable. There cannot, therefore, be about their shows the slickness, briskness, and efficiency which distinguish American productions. A friendly and affectionate stupidity takes their place, and Mr. Hulbert's footling efforts to display intelligence as a secret agent in the midst of desperate spies capture every English heart.

So, for that matter, does Mr. Ainley's voice. The theater of today has many virtues. It encourages the production of plays of weight and moment. Actors show a respect for their authors, an honest desire to interpret what is set down for them according to the writer's intention. The standard of acting, too, on the whole, is high. But few players of today use their voices with anything like the care and study which actors of the past devoted to this aspect of their histrionic resources. Kean almost broke Hazlitt's heart with the manner in which he uttered Othello's words, "Not a jot, not a jot." Lewis Waller made people leap in their seats when he ended Henry V's speech before Harfleur, with the mounting line, "Cry, God for Harry, England, and St. George."

Mr. Ainley is in the tradition of these players. His voice is one of the most splendid instruments ever given to an actor. Deep and rich, it is like a great river of gold, flowing on majestically and serenely. But this gold can be molten. It can boil and surge.

Foreign Conductors in Paris

By Emile Vuillermoz

Paris

Foreign conductors succeed one another on our platforms. Issaye Dobrowen did not, in my opinion, justify through any exceptional merits his somewhat too clamant entry into the musical life of Paris. He gesticulates in a fashion which is not always warranted by the technical demands of execution. For that matter, I should like to institute proceedings against kapellmeisters who, for the too evident purpose of kindling the public imagination and building up its enthusiasm, constantly pretend to save from shipwreck the orchestral ship of which they have taken command. Watching them shake with expressions of anguish and despair at each variation of tone, observing how the left hand forces itself to calm the surging strings, seeing the violent summons intended to rouse this or that instrumentalist, as if it were a question of tearing him out of lethargic slumber, one feels bruised by the impertinence of such an attitude toward serious orchestras, made up of trained musicians, masters of their craft.

Our musicians are often humiliated by this superabundance of theatrically given directions, of which they have no need. They seem constantly to be treated as if incapable of playing in time, making a crescendo at the proper place, executing a pianissimo clearly marked on the score, or attacking a passage at the instant desired. Energetic gestures may do good service at rehearsals, but if these rehearsals have been well conducted, then these threats and supplications are not only useless but uncivil. Unfortunately, too many conductors court a facile success by making a show of uninterrupted tours de force and continual life-saving, which bring out their energy, dexterity, and sangfroid. It would be well to put an end to this very disagreeable barnstorming.

Such a reproach could not be leveled at Mme. Gertud Herliczka, who has also given us an opportunity to admire her talents as a conductor. This young woman conducts without a baton. This is a refinement which has been fashionable for some time, and which Mengelberg uses occasionally. But Mme. Herliczka is distinguished in this respect from her colleagues by the fact that her arms are exceptionally supple. Thus her forearm replaces the baton. When Mengelberg conducts with empty hands, one feels he has voluntarily laid aside his scepter and that some measures further along he will be able to take it again without surprising us. The gestures of Mme. Herliczka, on the contrary, are so complete in themselves that one would be surprised and almost shocked if she extended them with the customary riding-crop.

This conductor brings to the platform much simplicity and intelligence. It is not a woman's whim which leads her to this place. She is visibly endowed to carry out this mission. Her style is very musical and her taste distinguished. She gave us an excellent reading of the Fourth Symphony by Tchaikovsky, of the Overture to the "Porteur d'eau" by Cherubini, of a Ballade et Passacaille by Atterberg (a première) and of the "Alborado del Gracioso" by Ravel. She was warmly received by the audience.

New Greek Music in Berlin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin

The new staging at the Staatsoper of Mozart's "Die Zauberflöte" was distinguished by the harmony with which Herbert von Karajan, director, and Gustaf Gründgens, stage manager, gave life to this, the opera which of the whole repertory is perhaps the most difficult to present.

It is characteristic of this production that one can hardly separate and consider individually the work of the director and that of the stage manager. Karajan, after this presentation, belongs beyond any doubt among the élite of today's directors in the entire musical world. Thought and temperament, clarity and intensity, sense of form and natural feeling combine in his musicianship in a pleasing and quite unostentatious way. Under his hand the secret of this music is as though self-revealed to the listener, so that its simplicity and unpretentiousness indicate at the same time an artistic creation of great depth. It is a warning to those who would like to exclude the animating thought from art, with the purpose of bringing art to the people, rather than leading the people to art.

Gründgens, who worked with the director in complete sympathy, translated this Mozart into visible stage presentation with that light hand, that ethereal quality and sensitive dramatic style which one recalls from staging of the "Nozzie di Figaro," as presented many years ago under the musical direction of Klemperer. Thus with the assistance of a light, fantastic fairy world effected by the magic of Traugott Müller in painting the scenery, and with a number of beautiful voices and experienced singers, there was born anew a "Zauberflöte" such as one had truly never before experienced.

* * *

The rest of what appeared at the three Berlin opera houses during recent weeks is quickly reported. With talented acting and staging, the Staatsoper gave Puccini's "Gianni Schicci" in a production wherein the stage manager, Guido Salvini (from La Scala of Milan), removed the opera from farcical into the sphere of genuine comedy, by quietly touching up the gestures of the singers and by changing in an almost contrapuntal fashion the grouping and contrasting of the different characters. The Deutsches Operhaus gave a new and realistic presentation of "Carmen." The Volksoper attempted less happily a revival of Gluck's "Alceste."

In Berlin's concert life two elements have recently come into stronger prominence; the more frequent appearance of music and musicians from other countries, and a certain timid continuity in the presentations of contemporary music more or less modern in tendency. Thus Stravinsky's Suite from "Le baiser de la fée" constituted the main popular success at a Philharmonic concert, although—or was it perhaps because? — Furtwängler played the piece more from the melodic than from the rhythmic viewpoint, more with the feeling of Tchaikovsky than of Stravinsky. In the same concert Alfred Corto won stormy applause by his playing of César Franck's Variations Symphoniques and Ravel's effective Concerto for the left hand. A contrast was the performance of the Paris boy-singers, who surprised us by singing among other things a religious a cappella chorus by the otherwise so secular Francis Poulenc. And another composition by Stravinsky: the Frankfurt pianist, Georg Kuhlmann, had to repeat the Serenade for piano, which with Bartók, Szymanowski, de Falla, and Ravel constituted the quite modern program of his concert.

* * *

One must go back 2500 years to find Greek music, and at that time it signified also the birth of European music in general. It was one-part music, without harmony. The few musical documents dating from that period—the oldest, the fragment of an Ode by Pindar, about 500 B. C.—show that rhythm, tonality, and tone color determined the character of this music. Now Dr. Economides, director of the Conservatory in Athens, and Petro Petrides, director of a Philharmonic concert orchestra, have brought about a new awakening of Greek music. It manifests the most varied combinations of Greek folk music with influences of the modern German and French schools. As the youngest and most modern composer, Niko Skalkottas has made his appearance with Four Dances for orchestra. But also the Overture to a Drama, by Evanghelates, and many sections in the compositions of Kalomiris and Petridis show natural power and vigorous subject matter; and much can yet be expected from the process of their being clarified in thought.

The fact that young German composers of truly modern style are still endeavoring in vain to conform to the dominating kultur-political instructions, without themselves losing faith, is shown by two recent performances. Furtwängler has presented the "Triptychon" of the talented Hans Brehme, and Eugen Jochum with the Philharmonic has given a new Violin Concerto by Karl Höller, who in this composition goes from Reger to Debussy to Stravinsky—but not to his own language.

Two of the most beautiful concerts this winter have been those of the famous guitarist, Segovia, who played—one must really say sang—on his instrument some wonderful old music; particularly beautiful was a Prelude and Fugue by Bach (composed for lute). One sat spellbound in the presence of this art of sublimest form. The same is true of Edwin Fischer and his chamber orchestra, who played two piano concertos of Mozart with such technique and inspiration as is seldom experienced.

After 'Thirty-Nine Steps'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Hollywood should take a close look at Alfred Hitchcock. New York film critics have already honored him for his direction of "The Lady Vanishes." He is the most distinguished figure the British film industry has produced. When talking of him, in fact, one might almost call the industry an art.

He is going to America immediately after his greatest success, "The Lady Vanishes." This film made at the Gainsborough Studios, Islington, is directed with a greater subtlety and ingenuity than even Mr. Hitchcock has accustomed us to, in such excellent melodramas as "The Lodger," "The Thirty-Nine Steps," and "Young and Innocent." Nevertheless, it is cast in the same mold as its predecessors. Upon all his work Mr. Hitchcock puts the same stamp. A unity runs through all his achievements.

There was a train in "The Thirty-Nine Steps." Robert Donat climbed out of it as it was crossing the Forth Bridge. There is a train in "The Lady Vanishes." Michael Redgrave climbs along it from one compartment to another, as it hurtles across Europe, just as another train passes it at full speed in the opposite direction. Both are thrilling scenes. But trains have auditory as well as visual uses for Mr. Hitchcock. The whistle of their engines is very much like the scream of a human being. These two sounds can be made practically indistinguishable on the screen, especially when a hurried series of "shots" of railway, lines, connexions, and signal boxes is followed by a picture of an empty seat, where a moment before an elderly woman had been sitting placidly.

* * *

The woman is played by Dame May Whitty in a most friendly and humorous way. For one reason or another, various people on the train deny ever having seen her, and the young girl (Margaret Lockwood) who is eager to help her finds it difficult to get an ally. She finally discovers one in the person of Mr. Redgrace, a Cambridge musician with impudent charm and self-assurance. Thereafter, with pistol shots, and trains uncoupled at important junctions, and races with motor cars, and hand-to-hand fights, they encounter enough excitements and alarums to make even Macbeth's hair stand on end when his self-possession was at its soundest.

* * *

"The Lady Vanishes" is full of characteristic touches. There is the spectacular fall forward of Margaret Lockwood after she has pulled the communication cord, and the train stops. There is a superb, almost poetic, shot of the train passing over a viaduct, surely the highest ever built. Most skillful of all, perhaps, is Mr. Hitchcock's delay in showing that the Public School Englishman, played by Basil Radford, has been hit in the hand. The casual way in which the camera ignores that hand, instead of featuring it in a closeup, shows more clearly than anything else could the mentality of a character who thinks a hail of bullets nothing in comparison with missing a test match.

Mr. Hitchcock can make an audience laugh; he can also make it shiver. His art is limited. But within its limitations it is genuine.

'The American Way'

By Arthur Pollock

New York

Noel Coward's "Set to Music," with Beatrice Lillie to make it funny, has come to town to settle down at the Music Box. A complicated comedy by Sacha Guitry, adapted by Edward Stirling, who has been doing English plays in Paris, and called "Where There's a Will," has come to town and quickly decamped. Two gentlemen shrewd in the ways of the theater, Noel Coward and Sacha Guitry, the younger man in some ways heir of the elder—they find the theater leaving them behind. Mr. Coward is fortunate. He has Miss Lillie to save him in the present instance. M. Guitry had no such good fortune.

In this country among the native playwrights probably George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart approximate most closely the type of talent that is Noel Coward's. They, too, have new work to exhibit. And in their case likewise there are indications that if they are not careful they will find themselves on the wrong fringe of modernity. Their "The American Way" is at the Center Theater.

A huge theater, a huge production. Two hundred and fifty actors. Splendid settings by Donald Oenslager. Clever staging, swirling crowds, picturesque action. But not a word in it that George M. Cohan could not have written 20 years ago. The acute George Kaufman and Moss Hart have given us reason to expect more of them than that. They fall short of themselves.

* * *

What is "The American Way"? A bit of work done to order, a show got together to fill a large theater that would otherwise remain empty, an entertainment planned for the beguilement of the crowds that will come to New York for the World's Fair. It cannot, therefore, put forth ideas that might puzzle the thoughtless, make uncomfortable those who expect only diversion. It is contrived with the same notions as a movie. Since the purpose of the authors is clear, they are perhaps to be commended for using their show as a means of persuading those who see it to love their country, to remind them that this is the land of the free, to freshen their memories in the matter of American history, the progress of democracy in this land. After all, the Messrs. Kaufman and Hart could have filled the Center Theater with a large-scale story of a girl who met a boy, loved him and lost him, won him back and lived happily ever after, with a sub-plot thrown in involving a couple of low comedians, male and female, who wise-cracked loudly from beginning to end. And they might, if they had been less serious, added a chorus of pretty girls.

They have done none of this. They are very serious. They write with feeling and a great affection for this country of theirs and ours. They love their country. They want to do all they can to help maintain its ideals and its institutions. The only reproach that can be made is that they have not given us something fresher, richer, more vital. They are content with the obvious, take the easiest road. When they could stir us, they merely wheedle us.

They are so sincere that they risk dullness. There is humor in "The American Way." Because they are in earnest, they hesitate to let it be robust humor. There are pleasant characterizations, charming surfaces. An honest German, who has come here to be free, brings over his wife in the year 1896. She is eager and ingenuous. They love the land of their adoption, become part of it, grow with it. They are a delightful pair, their sincerity is touching. They prosper in their little Ohio town, they see McKinley elected, Theodore Roosevelt. They have children, grandchildren. They see a son go off to the war to save democracy and never return. They are thrilled when Lindbergh flies the Atlantic. In the days of Hoover old Martin Gunther loyally puts up his fortune to stop a run on the bank of a friend, loses all of it, bravely goes on. Franklin Roosevelt comes into office. We hear him speak over the air.

* * *

We have gone superficially through 50 years of American life. The play reaches its climax quickly and stops. The authors have very little to say about today. On Martin Gunther's fiftieth wedding anniversary he discovers that his grandson, one of the boys who cannot find work, has been persuaded to join an organization that meets in secret, its members wearing brown uniforms, plans action inimical to democracy. He follows the boy to a meeting and is fatally beaten by the assembled conspirators.

It is an exceedingly handsome show, with much in it to warm the heart. It is necessary, too, to say again those things Americans here and there are in danger of forgetting. It is necessary to say them in ways that reach the largest number of ears. "The American Way" is written for that purpose. But its authors are inclined to mistake sincerity and good intentions for force.

Some doubt remains as to whether, in writing to please crowds, they have not neglected to put into their work the variety, the liveliness, the vigor and intensity that are needed in vigorous days to catch and hold the attention of crowds. They are playing safe and being a little tame.

Fredric March and Florence Eldridge play the German immigrant and his wife with a great winningness. Ruth Weston is seen as a sharp-tongued suffragette who grows up into a tolerant and amusing woman. McKay Morris is the sturdy German's banker friend.

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'Good Government Maintained Within, Not Imposed—'

Helping the Child to Win Self-Control Without Repressing His Priceless Spontaneity

By Viola Holley

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Our mothers' class had chosen the subject of self-control for our next discussion. While I was making a little preparation for the lesson a friend from out-of-town came in unexpectedly for a half day's visit. She is a friend whose remarks very often give me much to think about, so I put to her the question that was in my mind, "What is self-control?" Her reply was, "I don't know exactly how to define it, but I know some perfect examples of what I think it ought not to be." She went on to give me details of some of these examples. They were instances of what might be called repression. Her words and the incidents she related led me to ask my class, "How can we cultivate self-control in our homes without injuring the spontaneity of our children?"

We were agreed that spontaneity is precious, that it is one of the beauties of childhood. We do not want to dampen with unnecessary restraints the eagerness and enthusiasm of the child's work or play. That his activity may need re-directing at times is obvious, though, if he is not to spend it in harmful ways or form undesirable habits.

My friend had given me examples of repression. There was the other extreme to think about, too, the child who grows up without a restraining hand to give him guidance when needed. He may become the adult who is called spontaneous, but the picture often is one of thoughtlessness of others, unkind words, actions that plainly reveal a selfish thought; or else the enthusiastic undertaking of some work without a foundation of intelligent thinking.

The Kind We Want To Cultivate

It was not our purpose in our class to go into a detailed study of such illustrations. To recognize as extremes to be avoided helped us, though, to see what we do want to work for. It is not enough just to try to keep our children from doing things that indicate a lack of self-control; displaying ugly temper, indulging in tears, in angry words, and impatient attitudes, for example. Neither can we let them follow every impulse of the moment. It is a self-control that will make them free to direct their activity in worthwhile ways that we want to cultivate.

This thought gave us something definite to build upon. If a little child insists on bumping his head on the floor to express his anger over a disappointment, what, then, are we to do about it? Of course, he may overcome the habit if he receives no attention. That is what often is suggested. But it seems that a mother, with the child's best interests so near her heart, might, with a little thought, manage something better.

Faced with a disappointment, a little child is in a trying situation. If his actions show that he is much in need of help in learning how to meet it successfully, perhaps his mother can teach him to sing at such a time, give him a little horn to toot, or find some other way to encourage him to express happiness. It is natural for children to be happy, and it is a priceless discovery for a child to find that there is enough buoyancy in this natural happiness to surmount even such an obstacle as a disappointment.

But perhaps it is an older child's habit of using unkind, angry words that one must deal with. A mother told how whenever she or her little girl felt that angry, impatient words were coming, they paused and counted to themselves. One time the child had counted to 20. That was not enough. But by the time she reached 50 she was herself again and ready to laugh.

Turning Attention Elsewhere

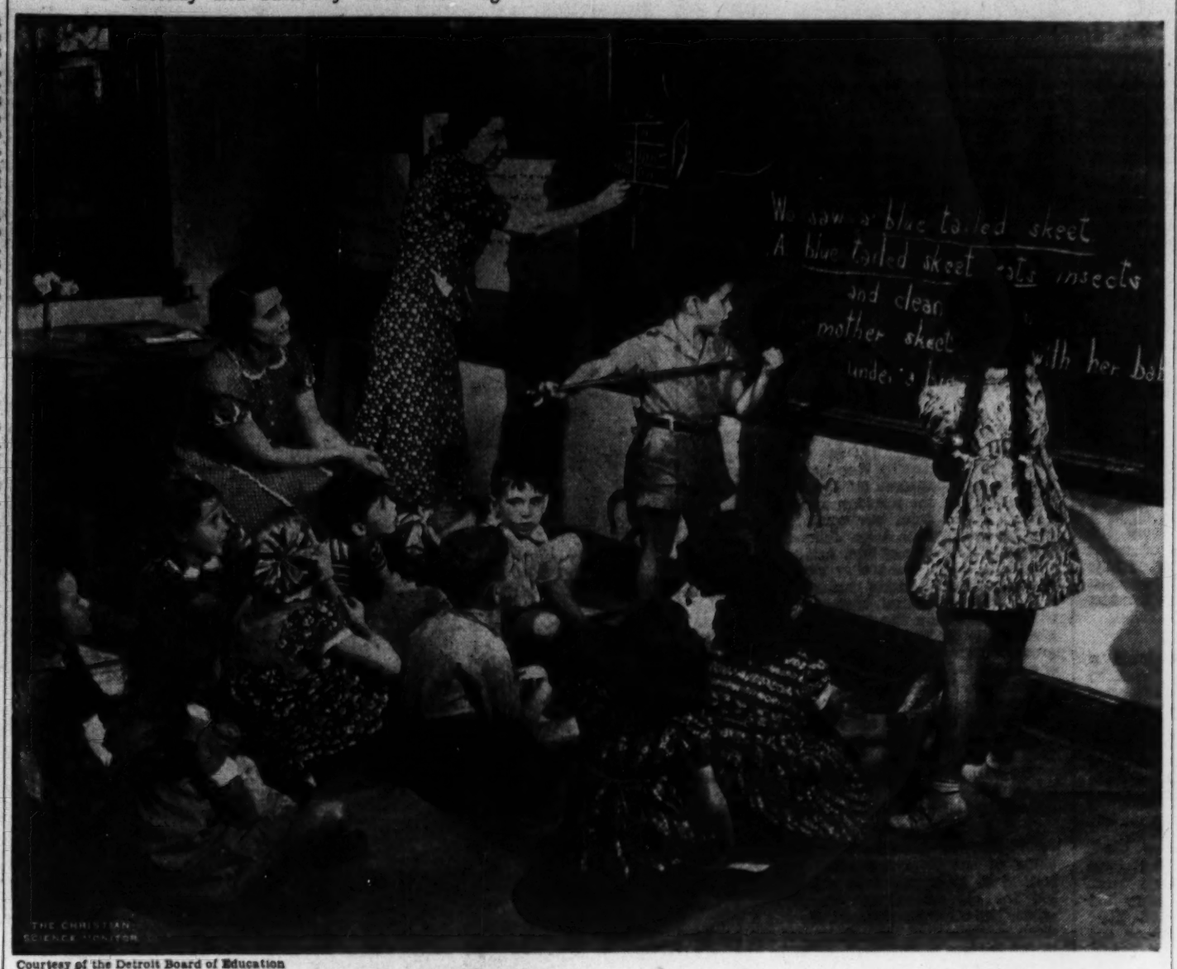
This reminded me of an experience with a boy of eight or nine who was taking out on his brothers his ill-temper over what he considered a grievance. I separated the boys, but still he nursed his unhappiness. Soon an opportunity came to turn his attention to a little scrap-book he had made some weeks before and in which he had collected pictures and poems that he liked. As he looked through these treasures again, his thoughts were lifted quite out of his troubles. He even was eager to share the good things he found with his brothers. His better self was again in control.

At some time or other our child may come home dissatisfied with everything, complaining because he does not have all the toys or clothes the neighbor children have. Then, as one mother suggested, it is helpful to turn his attention to things he does have. In the illustration she gave, she had interested her little boy, who was only five, in playing a game with her. They had taken turns seeing how quickly they could think of things they were grateful for. Notice, the child was led through a spirit of play actually to think these things out for himself, until his whole train of thought was redirected. It probably would have been of little use to have said to him: "Now look here. See all the nice things you have. You ought to be thankful instead of complaining that that is not enough."

Bedtime Stories As a Vehicle

Another mother related how at bedtime she told original stories to her children about little rabbits and other animals. Into these narratives she wove illustrations of behavior that her children needed to practice, thus giving them helpful patterns. If a little rabbit had made a mistake in his work or play, if he had been angry, disobedient, untruthful, then what he should do about it, and how he could learn to do better, were brought out in the story. This proved very appealing.

It may require more thought and ingenuity to direct a child's activity in worthwhile ways, than merely to try to repress it. But it is a satisfying experience, and it gives the child the opportunity he needs to express himself. He grows in strength, in skill, and in confidence. He is practicing the kind of self-control that has been defined as "good government maintained within, not imposed from without."



Courtesy of the Detroit Board of Education

Reading Is a Subject and Tool, Important From the First Grade Through the University. Here a Student-Teacher (Standing Above) Is Getting Actual Classroom Experience in the Teaching of Reading Under the Guidance of a Critic-Teacher (Seated). Note the Eager Attention of the Pupils. The Mats on Which the Pupils Are Seated Give Protection, Convenience, and Comfort.

So That Mr. and Mrs. Citizen May Know Their Schools

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The illustrations on this page are two of the story-telling pictures that make up Superintendent Frank Cody's annual report of the Detroit (Michigan) public schools. The report, entitled "Opportunities," is in the form of a rotogravure section in tabloid size. Sixteen pages of illustrations with full explanatory captions serve to review the work, services, membership, costs, and expenditures of the city's public schools for the year 1937-38.

Another Example Of Recent Trend

Detroit's report is another example of the recent trend toward making annual school reports more interesting to the average citizen and taxpayer. A number of school systems have in the past two or three years taken this or similar ways to make the general public better acquainted with the work of the schools. Pictures are far more potent than pages of fine type to capture the interest of Mr. and Mrs. Average Taxpayer. And they constitute virtually a tour of the school system in action, taken as they are of students and teachers in the classroom, on the playground, in the workshop, in the assembly hall, or any other of the many places where modern education goes on.

Every home in Detroit in which there are school children received a copy of "Opportunities." The cover, a page-size reproduction of a school entrance with a representative pupil seated at her desk super-imposed on the picture, testifies to the teachers' interest in this adventure in better understanding. For it bears this credit line: "In the interests of a general understanding of our schools the Detroit Teachers Association has made a generous financial contribution to the publication of this annual report in order that it may reach every home in the city of Detroit."

Explaining New Methods

The opening pages focus attention on the importance of the three R's, explaining some of the methods by which they are taught today—a bit different, no doubt, from the way mother and daddy learned them. But it is just this difference in method that this and similar school reports will help parents to understand. A page devoted to the social studies exemplifies the freshness of the report in the picture of children studying some of the smaller countries in Europe with the aid of a globe. "Just as important as being able to read and cipher is the ability to understand people and get along with them," reads the legend under the picture. "History, geography, civics, economics, guidance all help the child to appreciate the many sides to human relations."

A center-page spread gives a cross-section of opportunities in the schools, including the training of youth for store service and the teaching of swimming. Instruction in music, including singing and the reading of music, is a regular part of the program in the elementary schools, for instance.

And so on, through the various departments of their educational system, Mr. and Mrs. Taxpayer are shown the opportunities which are open, through the schools, to their children and also to themselves.

Courtesy of the Detroit Board of Education

An Invitation to Visit School—Teacher Pins a Note on Billy so Mother May Receive It.

Plans for Summer Session at Oxford

A six weeks' residential summer session, specially adapted to the needs of post-graduate students and teachers from the United States and the British Dominions will be initiated this year at Oxford. The session is in the field of social studies and will consist of three main courses of lectures: one dealing with economic theory and institutions in Great Britain; another with political theory and institutions in Great Britain; and a third with international relations. Each course will be under the direction of a distinguished Oxford scholar, and groups of lectures will be given by well known specialists. Seminars and opportunities for supervised study will be arranged. Lectures on subjects of general interest, e. g. literature, education, art, and music will be open to all students.

The method of organization of the residential summer session will approximate as closely as possible the College system which is characteristic of University education at Oxford. The session will be held from July 11th to August 18th and is open to both men and women. Negotiations are being carried on with some of the leading American universities with regard to securing "credit" for the courses. At the close of the season an official transcript of record will be sent to each student who is entitled to credit. The complete program may be secured from The Secretary, Delegacy for Extra-Mural Studies, Rewley House, Wellington Square, Oxford.

In addition to the new residential summer session, the summer meeting which is held in alternate years at Oxford and Cambridge will be held this year at Oxford from July 27th to August 19th. The main subject of study will be "England Before and After the Great War, 1901-1939." Applications for the summer meeting will be accepted by the Institute of International Education.

—News Bulletin of Institute of International Education

Sharing Experiences—Home and School

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Dear Friend:

In observing the relationships which exist between many young children and their parents and teachers, I have seen several valuable ways of handling young children which may help other parents.

When three-year-old Sammy's parents bid him goodbye each day, they kiss him and then shake hands with him. In this way they are satisfying his present need and also preparing for the awkward age when boys withdraw from a display of affection. This kiss may be omitted naturally and the handshake will remain as a graceful custom.

Often when a parent calls for a child at school, the child is busy with an activity which seems important to him. The wise parent waits a few moments for the child to finish what he is doing and then greets the child as enthusiastically as if no time had passed.

Sometimes children do not greet their parents with pleasure. Edgar was always unpleasant to his mother when she called for him. Now he dresses to go home and walks downstairs to meet her, after her arrival is announced to the teacher. Having some of the responsibility for the meeting has made the greeting of this four-year-old a pleasantly anticipated event.

(Miss) N. M. P.

* * *

Sent Her Son to Camp

Minnesota

Dear Editor:

It is a number of years since I sent in a letter to The Parent and as I have received so much good from the column ever since it started, I would like to add my contribution.

First I want to say that because of the many articles I have read in the Monitor regarding how much good was derived from sending young children to camp, I made every effort and sent my son, seven years old, to camp last summer for the entire camp period. I find it has helped in making him more teachable, more willing to do his part, and more appreciative of his home.

When going on a long motor trip with six in the car, three of them children, ages seven to seventeen, we played several games which were entertaining to children and adults alike. One was to divide the group into two parts, each taking one side of the road. Watching all signs we would first look for the letter "A," then "B," then "C," and so down the entire alphabet (they had to be in the right order), and the side who found the whole alphabet first won.

In another game we divided into two teams again, and watched for all farm animals. Horses counted 10, cows 5, dogs 25, cats 50, etc. When one side came to a cemetery, that canceled their score. The side which reached 500 first won.

These and other games made the time pass very quickly. They were especially helpful one day when it poured down rain all day, and we had to take refuge in a tourist cabin to eat our picnic lunch.

I heartily agree with the "no funnies" idea. I have worked it out to some success by taking a Sunday paper, but just allowing the young boy to read or have read to him funnies which have no crime or bad influence.

(Mrs.) V. L.

* * *

Good Idea for Classrooms

New Hampshire

Dear Editor:

I have liked spelling bees and even now listen to different groups of children competing over the radio.

But how does this form of instruction work out? It is easy to see that the good spellers are the ones who have the most practice. The poor spellers drop out early in the game. The very ones who should be drilled and drilled are left by the wayside while the others go on.

Why not play the game this way? Suppose a little fellow fails. Now it is the next one's turn. She spells it correctly. Why not ask that first one to repeat the word and spell it correctly twice and keep him in the game? It will take a little more time, but after all we want to teach them all. In a class of 40, we don't want just 10 good spellers; we want 40. To achieve this it seems necessary to go back and help some of them over the fence. (Mrs.) E. C.

* * *

When You Write to the Parent Column

If those of you who typewrite your letters will type them double space and on one side of the paper only, it will be a great help and perhaps speed along their delivery. You see, all letters that are typed single space, or written on both sides of the paper have to be copied over in this department.

We pass along these suggestions, believing that you would be only too glad to carry them out if you knew how much easier it makes the preparation of the column at this end. Of one thing, however, you may be sure—your letters are always welcome whether they be written by hand or on the typewriter.—Editor of The Parent.

A Saturday Column

Faculty Mailbox

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Norway

Dear Editor:

For ten years The Christian Science Monitor has been a great help and almost a daily inspiration in my work and I should very much like to tell something about our way of using the Monitor at our school. Although English is not our mother tongue, we enjoy the Monitor. I am a teacher in a small school for backward children. In our mother-tongue lessons we have a copybook which we call "Our Newspaper." In these books we put down such articles as "Did You Ever Wonder" from the Feature Page, stories about animals from "I Record only the Sunny Hours" or from the Children's Page. Sometimes we also paste pictures from the Monitor in our books and write about them. The children take great interest in this "Newspaper" and they remember very well what they have written. They illustrate their articles with drawings. I translate the articles and write them on the blackboard before the children write them in their books.

Besides we have scrapbooks. The children cut out nice pictures, especially from the Feature Page and paste them in their books. Some of the children like to draw frames around the pictures and color them. They use these scrapbooks as Christmas presents for their younger sisters and brothers or for their elder sisters and brothers who know the language.

In our recesses we sometimes use "Party Fun" which I have found on the Feature Page and games which were written some years ago entitled "Come and Play."

The big children also have a little English at school. Those of them who own a dictionary translate such things as "Sunbonnet Sue," "Jest a Minute," "Odds and Ends," small verses from the "Children's Page," advertisements and the like. They paste the text and the pictures in their copybooks and translate the text.

Some of the girls at my school would very much like to correspond with some English-speaking girls from other countries. They know very little English and can only write very simple and short letters. They are 12, 13, 14, and 15 years old.

(Miss) M. H.

For Purposeful Reading

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Between the bright colors of attractive booklets, the American Library Association is furnishing the eager average learner with guides to purposeful reading which merit his attention. Sold for 12 cents apiece or loaned free, these publications to be found in most American public libraries keep the promise implicit in their serial title, "Reading with a Purpose."

They can do so because they are the work of competent authorities in the fields of knowledge they cover. Take, for instance, the Reading with a Purpose booklet on "Appreciation of Sculpture." It was written by Lorado Taft. Or the booklet, "Physical Sciences." It is prepared by E. E. Slosson. Again, of many more titles to mention only one other, there is "Poetry of Our Own Times" by Marguerite Wilkinson. Names like these indicate the value of these reading courses, plus the implication that they are presented interestingly, as for the average reader.

The Reading with a Purpose booklets are, in fact, courses of study, admirably suited to the needs of all library users who, by reason of choice or necessity, would study alone. Each course consists of an introductory essay anent the subject at hand, followed by a careful discussion of several recommended books for further reading. These brief essays are valuable in themselves, but when studied as prefatory to the books suggested, they make available a large amount of reliable information. As the American Library Association says in a note introductory to one of the courses, any youth or adult who has pursued it throughly and thoughtfully will have become informed above the average.

Some public libraries arrange a convenient service for Reading with a Purpose subscribers. For those registered to follow a certain course, the librarian will usually reserve the recommended books in their order. By now the American Library Association has prepared more than 60 of these booklets covering art, biography, fiction, history, language, literature, philosophy, religion, natural science, social and political science, and the useful arts.

K. H. H.

Family Life Program

A year's program centering around the theme, "A More Unified and Democratic Home Life," is being carried out by one Parent-Teacher Association. One means of developing the theme is the stimulation of interest in hobbies within the home. The school is co-operating in the shop, art, and sewing departments. A hobby show and school exhibit, in which children, as well as parents and teachers will participate, will close the year's program in June.—National Congress Bulletin.

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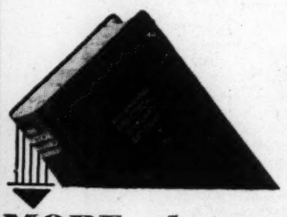

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The Home Forum

Trolley From Tetsugen

THE big steam train dropped us at the end of the afternoon in the small town of Tetsugen. And there, as we waited long on the station platform, we were given our first prescience of the cool clear air of the Korean highlands.

We sat patiently on our luggage. A fussy little Japanese gendarme demanded to see our passports. We had already shown them a dozen times since we entered the country; but the Soviet-Korean Border "Incident" was going on at the time, and all foreigners were regarded with suspicion. He inspected them officiously—upside down.

A crowd gathered around us, gaping. They were Korean country folk, mostly, in the baggy white clothes of the country, waiting for the little electric train to take them up to the mountain villages. We noticed in particular a father and son of the peasant class. The father was a testy old curmudgeon with small piglike eyes, and a wart on his chin with three long whiskers carefully grown from it. The son was a burly young fellow with a thick bronzed face. It was he who carried the big basket with their belongings in it, as a filial son should do. They both wore the summer hats of Korea—big hats of white straw, of a shape not unlike the cowboy hats of the American West. The son looked even more like a cowboy, with a yellow kerchief knotted under his chin.

THE ELECTRIC TRAIN came in at last, blowing a thin, windy "Hoot-toot." Everyone fought to climb into its single coach. We made a frenzied dash for the nearest seat. The old curmudgeon sat opposite us, beside another weathered countryman; his son had seized a place farther along in the car. People were still standing in the aisles. We who had luckily found seats were squeezed together, knees against knees in cosmopolitan confusion.

"Hoot-toot!"

The train started, swaying around a bend. It was six o'clock, supper-time for the Korean and Japanese passengers. Immediately most of them took out the *bento* which they had bought at the Tetsugen station—two little flat boxes of thinnest wood, one laid on top of the other, containing a Japanese lunch. When the lids were removed, one of the boxes was seen to be packed with cold rice. The other, divided into small compartments, contained various salt pickles, a cubbyhole of raw fish, and other Japanese titbits. Our old curmudgeon lost no time in falling to. No sooner was he seated than he took out the little wooden chopsticks provided in the *bento*, and plied them with the utmost concentration. He might have been the only person in the trolley. Up and down went the chopsticks; his lips smacked. Every grain of rice vanished, every flake of fish, every wisp of pickle. Then he threw the two cheap little boxes out of the window. He sat back, replete, and began to pick his teeth with the wooden toothpick which had been enclosed with the chopsticks.

Heretofore he had been conscious only of his supper. But now he looked up and saw us for the first time. He became embarrassed at finding foreigners opposite him; but he was not going to show it. Not he. Whisking his eyes away, he gruffly ignored us, with the same concentration which he had previously bent upon his meal.

THE LITTLE TRAIN slowed down for its first stop, a straggling village. Several small boys, bright-eyed and giggling, got out with great excitement; apparently they had just come for the ride. The Japanese stationmaster-postman stepped out on the platform and took a handful of letters from our conductor—the addresses brushed in inky characters on the long thin envelopes of East Asia.

With a lurch, the trolley started again. It began to move on rising ground, into the foothills. Streams wound through valleys thick with grass. Above the thatched huts, poplars blew softly in the peachblow light. Once a group of fat brown cows wandered across the track.

"Hoot-toot!" said the electric train.

The cows stood still, calmly chewing their cud, gazing at us. A score of Korean heads stuck out of the windows of the car, and ours with them.

"Hoot-toot! *Hoot-toot!*" repeated the train insistently.

Casually the cows strolled out of the way.

THE JOURNEY MUST have passed quickly for many of the Korean peasant folk, for they seemed to be absorbed in staring at us. All but the old curmudgeon opposite—and one other. The other charmed us. He was a village elder, doubtless, of the substantial old school in the East—a tall old man, dignified and very clean. He wore a long coat of white gauze with white brocade lapels; under it we could see one of the old-fashioned boleros of split and woven bamboo, to hold it coolly away from the flesh. His baggy white trousers were bound at the ankles, over the white Korean shoes with the up-tilted toes. Above his composed and self-respecting face he wore one of the quaint old-style hats, a narrowing, brimmed cone of black gauze, tied under the graying beard on his chin. He carried a fan of decorated bamboo. His sole concession to Occidental ways was the long ugly umbrella of black cloth which he bore hooked over his arm.

Calmly, quietly, he sat there. The electric train moved upward into rockier country as we climbed among the endless ranges. One after another, the highland villages began to drop behind us. The trolley stopped at each one, letting people on or off at the little wooden waiting-rooms, like glass-windowed sheds. At last came the old village elder's turn to get out. In his serene abstraction, he had not noticed where the other passengers dismounted—the front end, where the motorman was, or the back end, under the care of the conductor. He started one way, then another, nearly poking the spiked tip of his long umbrella into people's eyes. But not for a moment did he lose his dignity. At last he got out at the back end, and marched with simple quietness toward the little iron wicket.

As the train creaked out of the hamlet again, we looked at its few houses, wondering in which he lived. Most of them were very poor and very dirty. But there was one little white cottage—spotlessly whitewashed, neatly thatched, with a tiny well-kept garden—which must surely have been his.

TWILIGHT CAME DOWN, gray as the woodsmoke from the mountain huts. The poplars had long since been left behind, giving way to steep slopes of pine. The thatched roofs were more often displaced by uneven slabs of slate. The air blew cool and crisp over the ridges. More and more of our fellow travelers left us. A young mother, in her full white costume, handed her sleeping baby through the window to a friend waiting on the platform. People picked up burdens of melons roped in a sling, wicker baskets, sacks of flour.

One of the last to leave us, long after dark had fallen, was our old curmudgeon. The conductor shook him from his doze. He blinked fast, irascibly pretending not to have slept at all. The train stopped; and with his husky son following with the laden basket, he clumped down onto the platform. They walked as far as the little wicket beside the waiting-shed; but there they stopped. The old man could not find his ticket, which he must now give up to the stationmaster. He hunted everywhere—in his clothing, in his pouch, in the basket. He made his son hunt, too. At last he found it—tucked into the band of his big straw hat.

And as we watched him marching testily away into the mountain darkness, even his back was bristling with defiance for anyone who had seen him lose face.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY

Caribbean Noon

The ship's clock idly marks the passing hour
With a single silver chime of bell;
An amber drift of seaweed lazily rides
The long deep indigo ground swell.

Beneath this frieze of painted trade-wind clouds
All time and action are enmeshed in trance;
No other ship, no island, interrupts
The sea's dark glittering expanse.

Only fleet squads of silver flying fish
Are antic in this dreaming noon,
Only the wind in the rigging breaks this hush
With its immemorial unchanging tune.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

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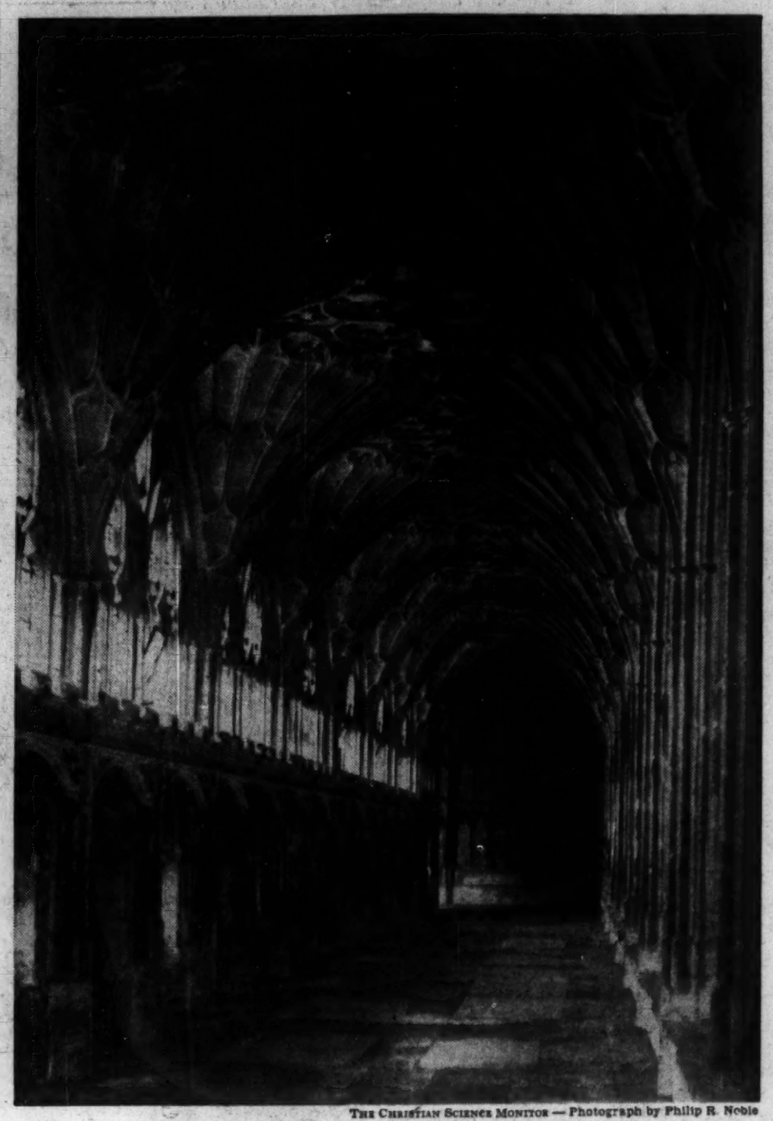

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Philip R. Noble

THE CLOISTER, GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL, ENGLAND

IN A manner of speaking, Gloucester might be styled just another of the English cathedral towns. Just another compact little town of mellow brick and mossy tiled roofs, lying along a river bank—in this case, the Severn. Another great spire, lifting its grace far above the trees and against the pale blue sky. Another south porch, its ancient gray stone intricately carved, rising abruptly at the end of a narrow street of clustered houses. Yet, looked at more critically, Gloucester is not merely another cathedral town, any more than Canterbury is, or Exeter or York or Winchester. Each has its individual character and distinction. A person has only to care enough to examine and evaluate; for the peculiar beauty of each is not hidden, but plainly displayed for the discriminating eye.

Having many qualities for which one is grateful, Gloucester is best known for its cloister which has frequently been called the most magnificent and the best-preserved in all England. There was once a monastery connected with the cathedral; and the cloister constituted the living quarters of the monks. It was there that they walked and sat, in the wide passages with their window embrasures, surrounding a grass-grown hollow square. The monks paced up and down over these same ancient flags which are shown in the photograph, looking up maybe to admire the rhythmic sweep of the fan-vaulting in the roof. The monks sat and labored at the gilding and coloring of their illuminated manuscripts in little individual cells, or "carols," built each beneath one of the perpendicular windows; and they afterwards washed their hands in the lavatories which still linger intact from a distant age. For this cloister, which is so remarkable in its beauty and preservation, was built by several Abbots of Gloucester between 1351 and 1412.

The ceiling spreads its lacelike fans of stone over all the four walks of the cloister, witness to the widely credited fact that it was the masons of Gloucester who originated the device of fan-vaulting. Purists may disparage fan-vaulting as not truly satisfying architecturally; but to most beholders it brings to an interior a pleasing splendor and sumptuousness. Nowhere, perhaps, may one appreciate fan-vaulting more than in the great cloister of the English cathedral at Gloucester.

Dressing for a Wagner Role

NEXT came an ambitious attempt at my first Wagner role—Elizabeth in *Tannhauser*. The successful outcome was to be even more unusual since the subject matter was far afield from the *Manon* material that fitted me perfectly.

The preparation for such an undertaking was a painstaking affair indeed. I had always longed to include Elsa, Eva, and Elizabeth, all lovely youthful characters, in my repertoire. I prepared them with care under Lilli, and Elizabeth was the first chosen, as the opera was to stage a revival of *Tannhauser* and present not only me in it, but Emmy Destinn as Venus. . . .

I shall never forget the first fitting with the royal tailors for this costume of tradition. With praiseworthy economy, the seams were of such reserve dimensions as to allow for larger waistlines and more generous bosoms, since several excellent Elizabeths of various sizes and vintages would naturally share the role in later performances.

I was accustomed to the flattering cut, and clinging effects of soft crepe and velvet from my Paris dressmaker, at that time Marie Muelle, whose costumes were miracles of beauty even in Paris, which was noted for its taste and originality in stage costumes. This particular heavy dress was of stiff white broadcloth, besprinkled with huge pieces of colored glass sewn in with the gold braid that outlined bodice and sleeves. A long brass girdle swung about my waist. I was like an imprisoned doll. The cape alone weighted down my slender shoulders, the apparition gained nothing in charm with the addition of a tiny crown perched precariously on top of my head, like a gilt pincushion floating on a sea of muslin drapery that partially hid blonde tresses.

Destinn was swathed in voluminous folds of a particularly horrendous shade of pink satin, a red wig rose from her forehead, coiled in the classic Greek doughnut of museum style, further burdened by a wreath of violent red roses. We managed, even so, to present ourselves with dignity and effect, and the revival signaled for me a definite acclaim from the press as well, with especial praise for my German diction, and the simplicity I brought to the role—so unexpected was the modification from the temperamental display of earlier heroines.

Lilli Lehmann had her hour of triumph as teacher, too. The Kaiser was pleased to summon her to the royal loge and, proud as she was, I know the accolade touched and pleased her.—From "Such Sweet Compulsion," by GERALDINE FARRAR. (New York: Greystone.)

Boat Whistles On A Peruvian River

THE bodily structure of the *Huana Capac* had its full quota of defects, but there was nothing the matter with her lungs. They were brass-lined and tireless, and our daily progress was punctuated by toots, shrieks and groans that would have done credit to New Year's Eve in the French Casino. We soon discovered that they were not spontaneous or haphazard, but were controlled by an elaborate code; whistle-blowing is a major industry on the Peruvian rivers and not to be taken lightly. Three long blasts followed by three short ones signified imminent arrival at a port; three short ones followed by three long ones meant imminent departure. Three short ones by themselves meant actual arrival and three long ones by themselves actual departure. One lone short one indicated noon (noon was pretty badly neglected); one long one constituted greetings in passing to a village or hacienda on the banks; a whole flock of short ones was supposed to mean lifeboat drill, but in the absence of lifeboats was simply used by the *commandante* to express general high spirits. In addition to its usual baritone register the whistle boasted a shrill falsetto note of which everyone was very proud, but it was most capricious in its use of it. Generally it made its appearance toward the end of a deep and particularly impressive "long one," but occasionally it would oblige with a solitary peep, to the delight of all aboard except the *commandante*, who seemed to consider it an affront to his professional dignity.—From "The Other Side of the Mountain," by JAMES RAMSEY ULLMAN. (New York: Carrick & Evans.)

True Substance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FROM the beginning of time mortals have worked to accumulate that which they have believed to be substance. They have hoarded and put aside for the proverbial rainy day, thinking that thereby they could prevent future lack.

In the Scriptural narrative of Joseph and his brethren, recorded in Genesis, we find a very clear illustration of true substance. When Joseph's brethren sold him to the Ishmeelites they had no expectation of ever seeing their brother again. Joseph, however, was sold into slavery in Egypt. And as the years went on, his knowledge of God and his desire to live righteously enabled him to build up a true sense of substance. He became a trusted official in the land where he had been taken as a slave, and was held in high esteem by Pharaoh, who "set him over the land of Egypt." At a time of famine, when the brothers who had betrayed him were in great need, Joseph was able to supply his father and these same brothers with sufficient food.

To a materially-minded world the story of Joseph and his brethren might indicate merely that he possessed sufficient business acumen to enable him to put aside enough material grain to save the Egyptians and others from famine. But to the spiritually-minded comes the realization that Joseph, even as a boy, trusted in God. Had he not known God, he might not have been sufficiently free from resentment regarding his brothers' attitude, to be saved. And had he brooded over their behavior, or hated them, during the intervening years, he could not have attained the position which was given him. Throughout this time his love for God and his progressive thought had been nurtured through his desire to live rightly, thus developing his ability to meet the difficult conditions with which he was confronted.

The true understanding of substance was possessed by Christ Jesus, the great Teacher, and to his disciples he gave the bread and the wine of consecration and inspiration, which were to sustain them in later years. Christian Science shows us the true nature of this bread and wine, for in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 33): "Their bread indeed came down from heaven. It was the great truth of spiritual being, healing the sick and casting out error." The bread which he gave them, and which has fed mankind through the centuries, was the absolute truth—the truth that enabled him to heal the sick and raise the dead. The wine which he gave them was the inspiration of Love that enabled him to refute all hatred and materiality. Jesus knew far better than anyone had ever known before that Truth and Love alone is substance. His disciples had to learn the lesson that, as they used this spiritual bread and wine, they would be fed and clothed and have their every need met. In speaking of this, Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 33), "Their Master had explained it all before, and now this bread was feeding and sustaining them."

In the material world of today one finds it hard to realize that making a living is not one's ultimate goal. Material sense is so deceptive that the average individual finds himself giving power to matter, in belief, and feeling that only as he has enough dollars and cents ahead for every need does he possess substance. Each one in turn has to learn that real substance is purely spiritual. Only as we understand God and our relationship to Him, can we possess true substance. As we learn to turn more and more to God to meet every human need, instead of turning to some person or situation, we shall find ourselves making not only much better, but also much quicker demonstrations of adequate supply. God, good, is the only substance; there can be no other.

In the Glossary in Science and Health (p. 598) Mrs. Eddy gives the spiritual meaning of "wine" as "inspiration; understanding." The spiritual meat and drink that will sustain one during any situation is the knowledge that God is All. Jesus gave to his disciples this marvelous teaching, the "pearl of great price," which can never be taken away. This teaching is available to every student of the Scriptures; and Christian Science, which has proved his teachings demonstrable in the present age, shows us how practical his admonitions are.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

The White Cyclamen

OH, TELL me, did you ever see
Flowers of such startling purity;
That spread their pointed petals wide
As if they cherished a high pride
That no faint flush of rich carmine
Upon their milkiness is seen?

There, on a table, where the light
Shines through its blossoms of cool white
The low plant grows:
I cannot bear to look too long
Upon such beauty. Like a song
Of soaring notes serene and light
Is this green plant with flowers of white.

Without my window, Winter throws
An icy blanket on the hills;
A tearing north wind drives and chills;
But here, white beauty shines for me;
My heart thrills with expectancy:
Almost, I vision, in this room,
Patches of trillium in full bloom!

ELEANOR G. R. YOUNG

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Wahre Substanz

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

VON jeher haben sich die Sterblichen bemüht anzusammeln, was sie für Substanz hielten. Sie haben für die sogenannten „schlechten Zeiten" gespart und das Ersparte aufbewahrt, um künftigem Mangel vorzubeugen.

In der biblischen Geschichte von Joseph und seinen Brüdern im 1. Buch Mose finden wir eine sehr klare Veranschaulichung wahrer Substanz. Als Josephs Brüder ihn an die Ismaeliten verkauften, erwarteten sie nicht, ihren Bruder je wiederzusehen. Joseph wurde als Sklave nach Ägypten verkauft. Mit den Jahren befähigte ihn seine Gotteserkenntnis und sein Verlangen, gerecht zu leben, den wahren Sinn von Substanz zu gewinnen. Er wurde in dem Lande, wohin er als Sklave gebracht worden war, eine Vertrauensperson in amtlicher Stellung und stand in hohem Ansehen bei Pharao, der „ihn über ganz Ägyptenland setzte". Als die Brüder, die ihn verraten hatten, während einer Teurung in großer Not waren, konnte Joseph sie und seinen Vater mit genug Nahrung versorgen.

Für eine materiellgesinnte Welt könnte die Geschichte Josephs und seiner Brüder weiter nichts bedeuten, als daß sein großer geschäftlicher Scharfsinn ihn befähigte, genug materielles Getreide aufzuspeichern, um die Ägypter und andere vor dem Darben zu bewahren. Aber die Geistiggesinnten erkennen, daß Joseph schon als Knabe auf Gott vertraute. Hätte er Gott nicht erkannt, so wäre er wegen des Verhaltens seiner Brüder wohl nicht so frei von Groll gewesen, daß er erhalten geblieben wäre. Und wenn er in der Zwischenzeit über ihrem Betragen gebrütet oder sie gehaßt hätte, hätte er das ihm übertragene Amt nicht erlangen können. Während dieser ganzen Zeit waren seine Liebe zu Gott und sein fortschrittliches Denken durch sein Verlangen, recht zu leben, genährt worden, was seine Fähigkeit entfaltete, die schwierigen Zustände, denen er begegnete, zu meistern.

Das wahre Verständnis von Substanz war in Christus Jesus, dem großen Lehrer, der seinen Jüngern das Brot und den Wein der Heiligung und der Erleuchtung gab, worauf sie sich später stützen konnen. Die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt uns die wahre Bedeutung dieses Brotes und Weines; denn Mary Baker Eddy schreibt in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 33): „Ihr Brot kam in der Tat vom Himmel herab. Es war die große Wahrheit des geistigen Seins, welche die Kranken heilt und den Irrtum austreibt". Das Brot, das er ihnen gab, und das die Menschheit seit Jahrhunderten speist, war die unumschränkte Wahrheit—die Wahrheit, die ihn befähigte, die Kranken zu heilen und die Toten aufzuwecken. Der Wein, den er ihnen gab, war die Inspiration der Liebe, die ihn befähigte, allen Haß und alle Materialität zu widerlegen. Jesus wußte viel besser als irgend jemand vor ihm gewußt hatte, daß nur die Wahrheit und die Liebe Substanz sind. Seine Jünger mußten die Lehre lernen, daß sie gespeist und gekleidet und mit allem, was sie brauchten, versehen würden, wenn sie von diesem geistigen Brot und Wein Gebrauch machten. Mrs. Eddy schreibt hierüber (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 33): „Ihr Meister hatte ihnen das alles zuvor erklärt, und jetzt speiste sie dieses Brot und erhielt sie aufrecht".

In der heutigen materiellen Welt findet man es schwer zu verstehen, daß der Erwerb des Lebensunterhalts nicht unser Endziel ist. Der materielle Sinn ist so täuschend, daß der Durchschnittsmensch der Materie in der Annahme Macht einräumt und glaubt, er besitze nur dann Substanz, wenn er für jedes Bedürfnis genug Geld hat. Jeder muß einmal lernen, daß wirkliche Substanz rein geistig ist. Nur wenn wir Gott und unsere Beziehung zu Ihm verstehen, können wir wahre Substanz besitzen. Wenn wir uns zur Befriedigung aller unserer menschlichen Bedürfnisse immer mehr an Gott wenden lernen, anstatt uns von einer Person oder einer Lage abhängig zu machen, werden wir finden, daß wir nicht nur viel bessere, sondern auch viel schnellere Beweise ausreichender Versorgung erbringen. Gott, das Gute, ist die einzige Substanz; es kann keine andere Substanz geben.

Im Glossarium in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 598) gibt Mrs. Eddy als geistige Bedeutung für „Wein": „Inspiration; Verständnis". Die geistige Speise und der geistige Trank, die einen in jeder Lage aufrechterhalten, sind die Erkenntnis, daß Gott das All ist. Jesus gab seinen Jüngern diese wunderbare Lehre, die „köstliche Perle", die einem nie genommen werden kann. Diese Lehre steht jedem zu Gebote, der in der Bibel Führung sucht, und die Christliche Wissenschaft, die die Beweisbarkeit der Lehren Jesu in der heutigen Zeit bewiesen hat, zeigt uns, wie praktisch seine Anweisungen sind.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

Sumatran Village

A BATTAK "kampong" is, perhaps, the most picturesque of all primitive native villages, for it is an exaggeration of all the fantastic architecture which we associate with East Indian and South Sea Islands. The main body of the house, whether the large family and community houses, or the smaller granaries and store houses, is built on a platform on top of stilts, but is almost lost under the immensely high, steeply pitched roof, thatched with palm fronds and tipped with carved bulls' heads with natural horns. . . . The up-curving character of the top of Battak houses is said to represent the horns of their water buffalo. The roofs are so out of proportion to the supporting house walls that the buildings seem all roof, nothing but roof, and often there is a second one superimposed on the first, but the lines are so graceful that there is no sense of heaviness or feeling that the whole extraordinary structure may topple over. The exterior of the main parts is carved and gayly colored in red and white and black, and this same form of decoration is used on all these Battak buildings, including the little rice barns, and even on the bullock carts. There seemed to be no order in the arrangement of the houses in the enclosure, but a hit-or-miss setting down—or up—of a building wherever anyone chose. Certain brightly painted structures on stilts, like large bird houses, with a roof over an open platform, were used by the people for grinding grain under cover from the sun or rain.—From "In Eastern Seas," by Isabel Anderson. (Mrs. Lars Anderson.) (Boston: Bruce Humphries.)

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 12-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1939

Early Indians Of N. E. Traced To Present Day

Tribes that once existed in large numbers represented by individuals in many lines of activity.

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The New England Indian returns to the news.

While the "proers" and "coners" of Provincetown, Mass., consider digging up dooryards to discover whether the Mayflower adventurers first touched American soil at that point, no debate surrounds the assertion that the landing party had its first encounter with North American Indians on Cape Cod. In fact, since that first encounter, the "lurking Redskin" remains such a ubiquitous character in New England history and fiction that his whereabouts today still constitutes news.

Some writers set some store by the fact that prior to the landing of the Pilgrims an epidemic of virulent nature, sweeping the Atlantic seaboard, had decimated the Indian population, suggesting that because of this the colonists were able to gain a foothold in America. Others declare that at any time during the early days the Indians were strong enough numerically to have overcome the white settlement—a fate that was avoided mainly because of the friendship of certain Indians who prevailed on their brethren to restrain their warlike impulses.

The latter conclusion has the support of historic research which relocates the Indian tribes of New England is such proximity and numbers that, in comparison, the strategic and numerical strength of the Pilgrims was puny indeed. Today, of course, the story is reversed. However, while one laughs at the gullibility of people which places Indians with tomahawks on the outskirts of Manhattan, the fact remains that it is possible to find moccasined Indians within a day's drive of Boston, and as for the "white-collared red man," he may be encountered in numerous communities between Long Island Sound and the St. John's River, as well as points north, south and west.

Where these remnants of the first Americans may be found in New England today, this article proposes to discuss. But first it is interesting to "locate" them as they were distributed when the Pilgrims arrived.

Met the "Salvages"

Says William Bradford, first historian and Governor of Plymouth Colony: "After long beating at sea they fell in with that land which is called Cape Cod; the which being made and certainly knowne to be it, they were not a little joyful." However, the Mayflower "fell among dangerous shoulds and roring breakers," so they bore north and "the next day they gott into the Cape-harbor where they rod in safetie." Captain Standish here took a party of 15 and landed on the beach. They had marched about a mile when "they espied 5. or 6. persons with a dogg coming towards them, who were salvages."

While New England Indians for some 40 years prior to this had had occasional contact with Europeans from whaling and fishing vessels, it may be assumed that this first group of red men to encounter the Pilgrims were either altogether unacquainted or altogether too well acquainted with the whites—for they immediately hid away among the jack pines. Probably they were Nausets, from a tribe that occupied most of Cape Cod and gave allegiance to the stronger Wampanoags who held sovereignty over the territory from Cape Cod to Massachusetts Bay and somewhat inland.

Besides these two tribes in New England, at that time were the Massachusetts, who took their name from Great Hill in Milton (now called Blue Hill); the Pennacooks, who were associated with the warlike Abanakis of Maine; the Nipmucks, whose hunting grounds extended from Boston to Bennington and from Concord, N. H., to Connecticut; the Pocumtucs, who roamed the Connecticut Valley from their chief village at what is now Deerfield, Mass.; remnants of the Stockbridge Indians who ranged from New York to the Housatonic Valley.

The Narragansets at that time roamed the western shore of the bay of that name; the Nyantics were centered near Point Judith. West along the Thames River were the Pequots, whose territory adjoined that of the Nipmucks, whose chief "cities" were at Quinsigamond (Worcester) and Nichewaug (Petersham). In the lower Connecticut Valley were the valiant Mohegans. Roaming the wilds of Maine were the Algonquin-Micmacs, the Penobscots and Passamaquoddys, and elsewhere in the New England area were other small groups, belonging to the Algonquin stock.

Ragged Remnant

Today only a ragged remnant remains—a remnant shot through in a great many cases with other racial strains, but in the main a valiant remnant carrying on somewhat after the ancestral manner, somewhat after the manner of their white neighbors.

Take the Passamaquoddy Indians—those farthest east Americans now centered at Pleasant Point and Dana Point in Maine. There are about 500 of them right now who would like to have jobs among the whites. Depression conditions prevailing, however, they draw relief checks from the Government and piece this out with occasional jobs as guides (there are none better), as woodsmen, and with home industries such as moccasin making, bead work, etc., for the tourist trade.

Westerly, in Massachusetts, there remain today but two settlements of Indians. These are the Mashpees (descendants of Massasoit's tribesmen) on Cape Cod, and the Gay Head Indians on Martha's Vineyard. These remnants, particularly the Mashpees, have been so constantly under the influence of the whites that they have lost practically all of their ancient lore, even their stories today being tinged with European legends. The Mashpees live largely on two seasonal industries—cranberry picking and herring fishing and canning, and between times it is customary for many of them to scatter into factory towns far and near. Their little church in the woods (at Mashpee, Cape Cod), built for them by Richard Bourne some time around 1686, draws but few visitors, and most of those who come have as much racial allegiance to the Negroid as to the aboriginal strain.

The Gay Head Indians are mainly sea farmers, lobstermen and fishermen. Many of their tribe have become attached to the local Coast Guard station and have served with distinction. Perhaps their racial memory is sometimes stirred by the story of Mashop and his good squaw, Squant, who with 10 or 12 followers came from Cape Cod and established the Gay Head settlement.

Now Scattered

The Indians of Rhode Island are today scattered far and wide, being survivors of the old Narragansett tribe that number but a mere handful. This serves, however, to keep the council fire burning at South Charlestown for such wandering descendants of ancient braves as are induced to return annually in August for the tribal pow-wow. Under the leadership of Red Wing, the Narragansetts are making a brave effort to retain their tribal unity.

In Rhode Island, too, are a few Algonquin Indians who, encouraged by Nashaweena, are making an effort to maintain a council fire through an annual meeting at Allentown.

Finally in Connecticut, midway between New London and Norwich, one comes upon the descendants of those old Mohegans whose main council fire once smoked the lodge at Albany, N. Y., later was moved to Stockbridge, Mass., and finally was rekindled at Mohegan Hill Place in Connecticut. It was the Mohegans who aided the colonists of Boston, Hartford, Wethersfield, and Windsor, in their concerted attack against the fierce Pequots, who had come from the west and settled in eastern Connecticut. Their land extends from the road to the banks of the Thames on territory for which their great Chief Uncas, friend of the whites, had much affection. There are about 150 Indians living on this grant, whereas only 20 or 30 Pequots have survived.

The roster of Indians who have achieved distinction in New England industrial life is not to be scorned, neither are the achievements of Indians in educational fields. Indeed, with no special research one discovers that today there is at least one Penobscot Indian at Dartmouth College (which, by the way, receives Indians without tuition charge); another Penobscot is at the University of Maine; a Mohegan is preparing for Dartmouth entrance examination; one Mohegan has built Tantaquidgeon Lodge and established a museum there; while another is a specialist in Indian arts and crafts for the Department of the Interior.

Yes, the New England Indian is still a fellow to conjure with. He may not lurk, as once he did, behind those shaggy-barked jack pines that clothe the Cape; but he works behind many a guide's paddle, woodman's axe, and craftsman's awl; he functions on life-saving crews, and in cranberry bogs and in fishermen's dories. But better still, one never knows when an Indian will be found peering from behind a college diploma. The red man is still a part of New England life.

Indian Pageants Add Color to New England Scene

Colorful

Upper: Hilda Mitchell as bride in Penobscot pageant. Below: Peegee Uncas, descendant of Chief Uncas of the Mohegans.

Gladys Tantaquidgeon

Mohegan woman who has aided in establishment of Tantaquidgeon Lodge.

New England Tribesmen at Work and Play

Upper left: Watawasa's trading post at Indian Island, Maine. Upper right: Matahga, Chief of the Mohegans. Center: Group of Algonquin Indians gathered at council fire in Allentown, R. I. Lower left: Two members of Gay Head Indians on Martha's Vineyard. Lower right: Mrs. Margaret Ranco and her son, Roger. The papoose is one of the latest additions to the Penobscot Community on Indian Island, Maine.

Rhode Island Seeks Tighter Law on Liquor

Curb on advertising and ban on sale in places near playgrounds urged by official.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 28—Drastic changes and close supervision over liquor selling establishments is recommended in the annual report of Michael F. Costello, chief of the State Division of Alcoholic Beverages, which is being studied by Gov. William H. Vanderbilt today.

The lengthy report showed that of the 646 places holding Class B licenses, better known as restaurant and café permits ,which allow serving of beverages to women, 50 per cent are illegally open.

Reporting the results of a recently completed survey, Mr. Costello declared that out of the 13 Class B licenses in Burrillville only one was a bona fide restaurant. Findings in other cities and towns were: Central Falls, 3 out of 37; Cranston, 7 out of 27; Cumberland, 6 out of 20; Johnston, 6 out of 16; Lincoln, 6 out of 11; Newport, 17 out of 29; North Providence, 5 out of 21; Pawtucket, 19 out of 54, Tiverton, 5 out of 16; West Warwick, 15 out of 37; and Woonsocket, 9 out of 45.

Seeks Changes in Law

Pointing out that the law requires that a Class B licensee must have kitchen and dining room equipment adequate to prepare and serve a substantial meal at one time to at least 25 persons, Mr. Costello asked for legislative aid in remedying the situation.

The report also recommended legislation be enacted to safeguard public playgrounds and recreation fields, pointing out that many citizens, clergymen and school teachers contend that playgrounds should receive the same treatment accorded to public or parochial school locations, in which cases Class B or C places cannot be established within a 200-foot radius. The Class C place is known as a saloon permit establishment which bans women and does not sell food.

Mr. Costello questioned the propriety of certain forms of advertising used by some Class A licenses—package stores—such as the distribution from house to house of circulars advertising bargains in liquor and the practice of certain large markets, who own adjoining Class A stores, of using loudspeakers in their markets urging their patrons to purchase liquors.

Complaints Cited

"We believe that some of these complaints merit serious consideration," he said. Declaring that the issuance of licenses to places attached to bathing houses constituted a possible evil influence, Mr. Costello said it would be an inopportune time for the legislature to consider barring licenses to such places.

He also recommended that Class A licenses be prevented from displaying their wares on Sundays.

The Providence Bureau of Police and Fire was commended for its recent action in drastically reducing the number of club licenses.

Carney on Stand In Bribery Trial

TAUNTON, Mass., (AP)—An impounded special Bristol County jury rested Jan. 28 from hearing evidence in the second trial of Mayor Leo E. J. Carney of New Bedford Mass. on charges of alleged solicitation of $25,000 bribes.

As the first week of the trial ended, the jury was hearing Mayor Carney testify in his own defense on two counts, involving solicitation of bribes from Capt. Llewellyn Roberts of New Bedford and Chester G. Parsons of Needham, Mass.

Three other counts in the same indictment, charging similar solicitation from John E. Doran of Fairfield, Conn., Whitney J. Bent and Carl J. Collopy of New Bedford, were dismissed Jan. 27, when Judge James C. Donnelly directed verdicts for the defendant on the ground of insufficient evidence.

Mayor Carney is on trial on one indictment of nine brought against him by a special grand jury which last October invistigated conduct of New Bedford municipal affairs. The same jury also indicted 44 other persons, 17 of them New Bedford City officials.

Radcliffe Makes Crimson Blush

The Harvard Crimson, undergraduate daily, whose jibes have brought many a flush to the faces of the targets of its wit, found its own face a bit red today.

Traditionally it is the privilege of the Crimson to direct its "scorn" at the neighboring co-eds of Radcliffe at least once a week. It doesn't make much difference what is said. And the Harvard paper always has felt quite secure from any retaliation, for was not the Radcliffe News, the girls' weekly "sheet," published in the Crimson's building where they could keep a wary eye on its columns before it was published?

But exams have kept the Crimson editors close to their books lately, and the unofficial censorship of their "sister" sheet has been consequently neglected. The result? Yesterday morning the co-eds got revenge enough to last many months of "brotherly" satire.

From the Crimson's own building, practically from the Crimson's own press, the Radcliffe News published a parody issue of the Harvard paper.

Among the various points advocated by the girls were:

1. That the Cambridge curfew law be strictly applied to all Harvard undergraduates, but to no other Cambridge collegians.

2. That a vigorous "Clean Up Harvard Square" campaign be launched to stop Harvard students in their "traditional" daily walk to the squash courts in shorts and polo coats.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness and not so cold tonight, with lowest temperature in the middle 20's; Sunday snow or rain and warmer, with temperature near or slightly above freezing; much colder Monday and Monday night; moderate to fresh southand southwest winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Cloudy and warmer tonight and Sunday, with snow or rain Sunday, much colder Monday.

Vermont: Cloudy and warmer tonight, followed by snow or rain beginning late tonight or Sunday; warmer in south portion Sunday; much colder by Monday.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Cloudy and warmer tonight and Sunday with rain or snow Sunday; much colder Monday and Monday night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing south and southwest winds becoming strong by Sunday; overcast weather tonight and Sunday; rain Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	18	16	Minneapolis	24	24
Bermuda	54	52	New Orleans	48	44
Chicago	32	28	New York	18	-
Denver	30	26	Norfolk	28	28
Helena	26	22	Philadelphia	22	21
Kansas City	40	40	St. Louis	38	34
Los Angeles	50	50	San Francisco	48	48
Miami	52	44	Washington	22	20

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 28.
B—Minimum, Jan. 27.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 4:43 p. m.; height 8.3 feet.
Sunday, 5:09 a. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Sunday, 5:41 p. m.; height 8.2 feet.
Monday, 6:08 a. m.; height 9.4 feet.

Light all vehicles by 5:21 p. m. Saturday. Light all vehicles by 5:23 p. m. Sunday.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Of Mice and Men," with Claire Luce and Guy Robertson, presented by Sam H. Harris. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturdays, 2:30.

Shubert—
"Stars in Your Eyes," with Ethel Merman, Jimmy Durante, Tamara Toumanova and Richard Carlson. Presented by Dwight Deere Wiman. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Breaking the Ice," with Bobby Breen and Irene Dare. 2, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Thanks for the Memory," featuring Bob Hope, Shirley Ross and Charles Butterworth. 3:50, 7, 9:50.

Coolidge Corner—
"Sharpshooters," with Brian Donlevy. 2, 5, 8:05. Also "There Goes My Heart," starring Gene Raymond and Ann Sothern. 3:40, 6:40, 9:50.

Exeter—
"Next Time I Marry," with Lucille Ball and James Ellison. 1:30, 4:35, 7:45. Also Robert Donat and Rosalind Russell in "The Citadel." 2:30, 5:40, 8:50. Tomorrow: Jane Withers in "Always in Trouble." Also "The Great Waltz," with Luise Rainer and Fernand Gravet.

Fenway and Paramount—
Errol Flynn in "The Dawn Patrol." Fenway: 12:40, 3:40, 6:45, 9:45. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:20, 9:25. Also "Nancy Drew, Detective," with Bonita Granville and John Litel. Fenway: 2:30, 5:30, 8:35. Paramount: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Fine Arts—
"Grand Illusion," starring Dita Parlo and Jean Gabin. 1, 3, 5:05, 7:15, 9:25. Also "Vistas of Spain," 2:40, 4:45, 6:50, 9.

South Station Theater—
Liszt's "Second Hungarian Rhapsody," done as "An Optical Poem." "How to Play Ping Pong," Benny Meroff and His Orchestra. Latest newsreels and other shorts.

Repertory—
Robert Taylor and Franchot Tone in "Three Comrades." Also "Tropic Holiday," with Dorothy Lamour. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: Edward G. Robinson, in "The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse." Also "Cocoanut Grove," with Fred MacMurray.

Metropolitan—
"They Made Me a Criminal," featuring John Garfield and the "Dead End" kids. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:45. Also Peter Lorre in "Mr. Moto's Last Warning." 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Little Orphan Annie," with Ann Gillis and Robert Kent. 9:25 a. m., 12:55, 4:05, 7:15, 10:30. Also "Cipher Bureau," with Leon Ames. 10:25 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:20. Stage: Jean Carroll and Buddy Howe, The Maxwells, Youman Bros. 12, 3:10, 6:20, 9:35.

Normandie—
Spencer Tracy and Joan Crawford in "Mannequin." Also "King of Alcatraz," featuring Gail Patrick.

Trans-Lux—
"World Events in Pictures." "March of Time." Robert Benchley, Peter Smith, Travel Through Cape Cod.

Scollay and Modern—
"Kentucky," starring Walter Brennan and Loretta Young. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1, 4:05, 6:55, 10. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 6:35, 9:45. Also "Up the River," with Preston Foster and Arthur Treacher. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:35. Modern: 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:30.

State and Orpheum—
Jeanette MacDonald in "Sweethearts." Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 10. Also "The Girl Downstairs," with Franchot Tone and Franciska Gaal. Orpheum: 10 a. m. Both theaters: 1:35, 5:05, 8:35.

Tremont—
Errol Flynn in "Four's a Crowd." Also "The Last Gangster," with Edward G. Robinson. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "The Bride Wore Red," featuring Joan Crawford and Franchot Tone. Also "Kidnapped," featuring Freddie Bartholomew and Warner Baxter.

Keith Memorial—
"The Great Man Votes," starring John Barrymore. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "The Lady Vanishes," with Paul Lukas. 10:55, a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:25.

University—
Richard Greene and Nancy Kelly in "Submarine Patrol." 3, 6:15, 9:35. Also "Down on the Farm," with The Jones Family. 1:35, 4:55, 8:10. Tomorrow: Fredric March and Virginia Bruce in "There Goes My Heart." Also "Ride a Crooked Mile," with Akim Tamiroff.

Uptown—
"Paris Honeymoon." 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. Also "There Goes My Heart," featuring Patsy Kelly and Alan Mowbray. 3:05, 6:35, 10:05.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Drums," featuring Sabu, Raymond Massey. Also "Down on the Farm," with the Jones Family. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Gregor Piatigorsky, soloist. Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Boston Public Library, Lecture Hall—
Costume program by Frances Perry, mezzo-soprano. Helen Doane, reader and accompanist. Open to the public. 8.

Emmanuel Church—
Service of Music by members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The American Guild of Organists and the New England Conservatory of Music. Dr. Thompson Stone, director. 4.

Radio—Page 10

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Community Fund Drive Is Speeded Over Week End

Almost reaching the halfway mark this morning, the 15,000 workers in Greater Boston's 1939 Community Fund Campaign entered on what they expected would be a big week end which would make it possible on Monday to start the second of the two weeks of solicitation well on the home stretch toward the $4,645 000 goal. Stuart C. Rand, General Chairman of the drive, estimated today that $2,065,000 had been subscribed or pledged already.

"Thousands of people have visited the Community Federation agencies this year," Mr. Rand said last night. "They have seen with their own eyes what is being done. They have gained an insight into what the agencies are doing to build a stable community. These people do not have to be told to do their share."

Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty was warmly applauded at yesterday's report meeting when it was announced that every member of his department had agreed to donate two days' pay to the fund.

News that the Reconstruction Finance group of the Public Employees Division, is leading the whole drive with 202 per cent of its quota subscribed and pledged, was also received with enthusiasm.

Cohasset was reported to be still ahead in the race between suburban communities. It had already raised 67.1 per cent of its quota. Close behind it was Westwood with 63.3 per cent. Next came Lincoln with 49.3 and Weston with 40.3 per cent.

The Rev. Dr. Frank H. Nelson of Cincinnati, organizer of that city's community fund drive and one of the founders of the Community Chest movement, spoke at yesterday's meeting of workers.

"I want to congratulate you volunteer solicitors," he said. "You are working in what ought to be the easiest job in the whole world and what is actually the hardest job. I know the resistance you meet again and again, as if people thought you were trying to get something for yourselves. But it's part of the grind and glory of this great work." The purpose of the work, he declared, is to help build a community where "people will have a chance to find life worth living, to fight out together the problems of living, to stand by each other and to know each other."

Mr. Rand appealed to the solicitors to make a special effort through the week end. "Go out and do a real job," he told them. "See every prospect and don't take 'No' for an answer."

SPECIAL RADIO COURSE 2 EVENINGS WEEKLY FOR FIVE WEEKS

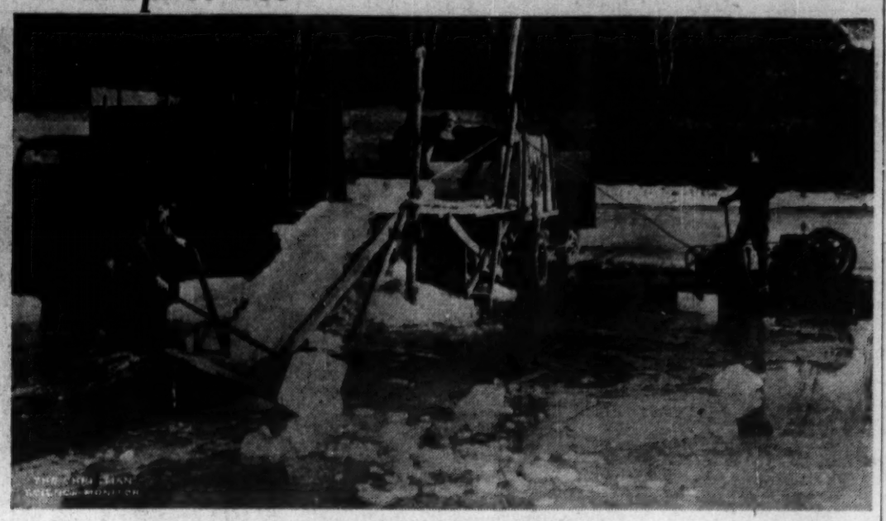
Microphone technique and speech for lecturers, readers, club and church workers, and others having occasion to speak over the radio. Begins Jan. 30. Information: Mr. Haven Powers, Radio Dept., Leland Powers School, 31 Evans Way, Boston. Asp. 2900.

Maine Harvests a Crop of Ice

Wide World

The Modern Method of Cutting Ice

Maurice Watts of Warren, Maine, cutting ice in the modern way on North Pond. He is using the latest in power-driven circular saws but even with this method of cutting natural ice the industry is declining.



Preparing Ice for Shipment

This crew of workmen is loading blocks of ice for shipment. The pond ice is first sawed into convenient blocks and then floated down the pond to the runway where waiting trucks carry it away.

Piatigorsky With Symphony

The Arts in Boston

Gregor Piatigorsky was soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra in two numbers of its fourteenth program of the season, presented yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall. His selections were the Saint-Saëns Concerto in A minor and Ernest Bloch's Hebrew Rhapsody, "Schelomo."

Mr. Piatigorsky is an artist of the first rank. It is a pleasure to hear him play anything, even the Saint-Saëns Concerto in A minor, and even when his intonation, as in this concerto at times yesterday, is not above suspicion. But it is surprising that he should choose, in this day, to play Saint-Saëns. It is true that the repertory of cello concertos is not large, but he has by no means exhausted it in his Boston appearances.

The Bloch, of course, is more worthy of his gifts; and it was time, too, for it to be played again, for it had not been heard at these concerts for five years. It is the work of a brilliant and profound musician who here sings an impassioned song of the glories of Solomon, and of the sorrows, the joys and the aspirations of his race. The rhapsodic form is well suited to the composer's purpose, and he uses it with mastery. Mr. Piatigorsky lent emotional power as well as virtuosity to the performance, and he was companioned by an orchestra and a conductor of like ability and devotion. With reason the audience applauded them all long and warmly.

But the most rewarding item of the program, from a musical point of view, was the Seventh Symphony of Sibelius, which opened the concert. This superb work, so transparent, so closely woven, so stirring in its restraint, so impressive in its austerity, came to glorious realization at the hands of Dr. Koussevitzky and the orchestra, who are unsurpassed and probably unequalled as voices of this composer. The audience was cool.

The final item on the program was Scriabin's "Poem of Ecstasy."

L. A. S.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, Jan. 30

1:00	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Jan. 30

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Shortwave Programs

Station W1XAL

For Monday, Jan. 30

(6.04mc—49.6m)

7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—The World of Natural Science; talk.
7:45 p. m.—Musical program.
8:00 p. m.—Modern Radio Course: Dr. C. Davis.

Station W1XAL

For Sunday, Jan. 29

(11.79mc—25.4m)

1:00 p. m.—Greek Good Will Program.
2:00 p. m.—W1XAL Transcription Library.
2:30 p. m.—Scandinavian Good Will Program.
3:00 p. m.—New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra.
5:00 p. m.—Sacred Concert: Elizabeth M. Harvey, organist.
5:30 p. m.—"Visiting American Colleges": Ohio State.
6:00 p. m.—W1XAL Bulletin Board: Message.

Fair-Trade Measure Proposed in Vermont

MONTPELIER, Vt. (AP)—A fair-trade measure which would permit manufacturers to specify minimum prices for trade-marked commodities was introduced Jan. 27 by Senator Henry B. Carpenter of Rutland.

Around the Corner

Winter Bargain—More than 200 miles of sailing for 40 cents! It sounds very attractive, but there's a catch to it—as there usually is. The bargain hunter has to pay $18 for a roundtrip from Boston to Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, first. But if he wants to do that he can go all the way on to Saint John, New Brunswick, and back, past picturesque Brier Island and Long Island, below Digby Neck for 40 cents—more than 100 miles each way.

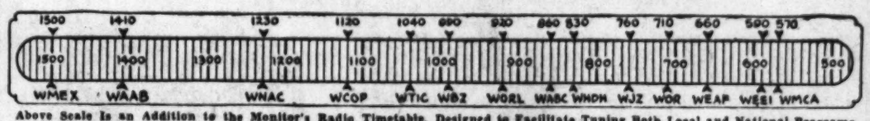
Eastern Steamship Lines, instead of running a separate boat all year between Boston and Saint John, are sending the Yarmouth boat on to Saint John once each week through the winter—sailing from Boston on Wednesdays. Round-trip fares remain $18 to Yarmouth and $18.40 to Saint John.

* * *

An Eye to Life Buoys—One of the unusual jobs found for a Harvard student last year by the University's Student Employment Office was the regular checking of life buoys on bridges in and around Boston. Two other Harvard men earned money by posing as the hero and villain of an illustrated newspaper serial.

Altogether 1,215 students earned $288,085 through work found for them by the Office. This compared with $272,088 earned by 1,148 students in the preceding year.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs (Feature Programs Appear in BlackFace)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	**"What Price Amer-**	Chamberlain talk	Metropolitan Opera:	Chamberlain talk	Sport reports
5:15	**ica?"; talk; drama**	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.	Charpentier's "Louise"	Sport reports	Children's program
5:30	The Boston Hour..	"Southwestern Stars";	Organ Melodies	Sport reports	"Let's Get Together"
5:45	The Boston Hour	variety program	Hotel Men's Association	Sport reports	"Let's Get Together"
6:00	News Service	News; weather; music	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	"The Monitor News"
6:15	L. Noble's Orch...	Music; comment	Marimba Melodies	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous.	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Dinner Concert"	Sport comment
6:45	"Rhythm Revue"	ed"; dramatization	Dramatization	"Dinner Concert"	Russell Byrd's Orch.
7:00	**Americans at Work;**	"Message of Israel";	Variety Show: Neighbor	News Service	Earl Foxe's Orchestra
7:15	**interviews**	"Message of Israel"	Boys; chorus; orch.	Parade: music	Myles O'Malley's Orch.
7:30	**Joe E. Brown;**	"Jim's Question Bee";	"Lives of Great Men";	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	**H. Sosnik's Orch.**	"Jim's Question Bee"	"Castilla Twins"	"20th Century Music"	Gypsy Orchestra
8:00	**'Johnny Presents';**	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	Tommy Riggs and Betty	"Jazz Nocturne"; vo-	"Jungle Jim"
8:15	**Russ Morgan's Or.**	Mal Hallett's Orchestra;	Lou; L. Clinton's Orch.	calists; orchestra	Dance Music
8:30	**"Professor Quiz";**	"Brent House"; drama-	Fred Waring and His	**Symphonic Strings with**	Boston Olympics - Corn-
8:45	**questions; answers**	tization	Pennsylvanians	**Alfred Wallenstein**	wall hockey game
9:00	"Honolulu Bound";	National Barn Dance;	"Vox Pop"; Parks John-	"Hawaii Calls"; native	Boston Olympics - Corn-
9:15	comedy; music	Henry Burr; soloists;	son; W. Butterworth	Hawaiian music	wall hockey game
9:30	"Saturday Night	vocal groups; "Hoosier	"Hall of Fun"; Gordon	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	Boston Olympics - Corn-
9:45	Serenade"	Hot Shots"	Jenkins' Orch.; guest	"Sons of the Pioneers"	wall hockey game
10:00	Your Hit Parade:	NBC Symphony Or-	Noble Sissle's Orchestra	"Impressions"; Willie	Boston Olympics - Corn-
10:15	Leo Reisman's Or.;	chestra: Ariure Tosca-	Noble Sissle's Orchestra	Morris, soprano	wall hockey game
10:30	Ray Scott Quintet.	nini, conductor	Red Norvo's Orchestra	Larry Clinton's Orch.	Olympics vs. Cornwall
10:45	"Opinions"	NBC Symphony Or-	Red Norvo's Orchestra	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Weather; news	chestra: Ariure Tosca-	News Service	Concert Orchestra	Dance music
11:15	Sports; music	nini, conductor	Weather Service	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"Front Page Drama"
11:30	Charles Baum's Or.	News; weather; music	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	"Evening Vespers"
11:45	Charles Baum's Or.	Lou Breeze's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	"Evening Vespers"

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00	Sunday Morning	Peerless Trio	Organ and xylophone	Dudley Radio Carolers:	
8:15	Prelude	Instrumetnal trio	recital	mixed chorus; speaker	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	"Tone Pictures"	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45	Circle"	Tone Pictures; weather	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00	"From the Organ	"Coast-to-Coast on a	Quartet recital	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious service
9:15	Loft"; news	Bus"; children's prgrm	Quartet recital	nade"; recording	Religious service
9:20	Wings Over Jordan	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Melody Momenta";	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Concert orchestra
9:45	Wings Over Jordan	Bus"; children's prgrm	salon orch.; vocalist	nade"; recording	Concert orchestra
10:00	Church of the Air.	Time; Russian Melodies	"Uncle Bob"; children's	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15	Church of the Air.	Russian Melodies	variety program	"Melody Market"	Religious service
10:30	Aubade for Strings	"Aloha Land"	"Music and American	Tremont Temple Bap-	Religious service
10:45	Aubade for Strings	Studio program	Youth"; youth sing	tist Church service	Morning Hymns
11:00	Old South Church.	News; weather; Journal	Musical program	Tremont Temple Bap-	Network program
11:15	Old South Church.	"Neighbor Nell"	"Chimney House"; drama	tist Church service	"Music in the Modern
11:30	Old South Church.	"Southernaires"; male	"Meridian Music"	Tremont Temple Bap-	Manner"
11:45	Old South Church	quartet	"Meridian Music"	tist Church service	The Italian Hour
12:00	News Service	Music Hall: Symphony	Clotilda Zappala, so-	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15	Radio Institute	Orchestra; Erno Rapee,	prano; organist	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30	"Male and Female"	conductor; Viola Philo,	University of Chicago	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45	"Kennel Time"	soprano	Round Table	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00	Beacon St. Window	"Great Plays"; Victor	Religious program	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:15	Piano soloist	Hugo's "Hernani"; mu-	Religious program	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:30	Russia's Salute to	sic by Josef Hontl's	News Service	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
1:45	World's Fair	Orchestra	'Leaders in Dance Time'	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
2:00	"Americans All—	Magic Key: Victor Her-	"Sunday Dinner at Aunt	"Let's Go Back to the	"Voice of Israel"
2:15	Immigrants All"	bert program; Thomas	Fanny's"; variety	Bible"; talk; music	"Voice of Israel"
2:30	People's Choral	Thomas; Anne Jamison;	Barry McKinley, songs..	Metropolitan Reporter	"Voice of Israel"
2:45	Union; soloist	Light Opera Company	"Fables in Verse"	News Service	"Voice of Israel"
3:00	N. Y. Philharmonic-	Concert Band; trombone	"Sunday Drivers"; vo-	Drama and music	Boston Olympics - Corn-
3:15	Symphony Orches-	soloist	calists; orchestra	Drama and music	wall hockey game
3:30	tra; George	News; talk	Vivian Chiesa, soprano	"People's Rally"	Boston Olympics - Corn-
3:45	Enesco, conduc-	M. Spitalny's Orchestra.	"Chats About Dogs"	"People's Rally"	wall hockey game
4:00	ting; Felix Sal-	"National Vespers"	Rangers' Serenade	Religious Hour	Boston Olympics - Corn-
4:15	mond, cellist;	"National Vespers"	Rangers' Serenade	Religious Hour	wall hockey game
4:30	Deems Taylor,	"Massachusetts on the	"The Shadow"; drama-	Religious Hour	Boston Olympics - Corn-
4:45	commentator	March"; drama	tization	Religious Hour	wall hockey game
5:00	"At Twilight"	Metropolitan Opera Au-	"Uncle Ezra" comedy	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:15	"Just Dors"	ditions	skit with music	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:30	"Ben Bernie and	Travel talk	Paul Wing's Spelling	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:45	All the Lads"	"Dog Heroes"; sketch	Bee	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
6:00	"Misty Mountain";	Religious Hour	"Four Stars Tonight";	"Musical Steelmakers";	Irish Minstrels
6:15	dramatization	Religious Hour	Adrian O'Brien, tenor	variety program	Gospel songs
6:30	"Gateway to Holly-	Weather; Garden talk	News Service	"Show of the Week";	Dramatization
6:45	wood"	News Service	Variety songs	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Dramatization
7:00	'People's Platform';	Popular Classics; tenor;	Jack Benny Program:	News Service	"Classical Album"
7:15	informal discussion	concert orchestra	vocalist; orchestra	"Markdown Parade"	"Classical Album"
7:30	Screen Guild Show:	"Sunday Night at Seth	Hal Kemp's Orchestra;	George Hamilton's Or.	"Cowboy Caravan"
7:45	drama; music	Parker's"	guests	George Hamilton's Or.	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:00	'This Is New York';	Cleveland Symphony Or-	Don Ameche; Edgar Ber-	American Forum of the	Variety program
8:15	Marjorie Hillis, in-	chestra, Rudolph Ring-	gen; Nelson Eddy; Dor-	Air"; "Virtues & Weak-	Variety program
8:30	terview; Frank	wall, conductor; Felix	othy Lamour; Maureen	nesses of the National	Roger Coleman, songs
8:45	Fay, comedy; orch.	Knight, tenor	O'Sullivan, guest	Labor Relations Act"	Education speaker
9:00	Sunday Evening	Tyrone Power and Gale	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Five Star Final";
9:15	Hour: Symphony	Page in "War for Sale"	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	dramatizations
9:30	Orchestra; Rich-	Walter Winchell	"American Album of	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Question Box"; Bob
9:45	ard Tauber, tenor	Irene Rich: sketch	Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Gillan conducting
10:00	Robert Benchley's	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	"The Circle"; Ronald	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:15	Variety Program.	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	Coleman; Noel Coward;	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:30	H. V. Kaltenborn	"Cheerio"; talk; music	Carole Lombard; Cary	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:45	Sen. J. E. Murray	"Cheerio"; talk; music	Grant; orchestra	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
11:00	News; Quiz	News; weather; music	News Service	Hockey commentator	Breed Walker, news
11:15	Studio speaker	"The Music You Want"	Weather report;	Van Alexander's Orch.	Dance Music
11:30	Archie Bleyer's or-	"The Music You Want"	Lee Shelly's Orchestra	Chick Webb's Orchestra	Dance Music
11:45	chestra	"The Music You Want"	Lee Shelly's Orchestra	Chick Webb's Orchestra	"Day's End"

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00	Jean Abbey	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Studio Interview	Legion Auxiliary
11:15	Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"	Hillbilly group	Jean Harper, songs
11:30	"Big Sister"; play	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	"Get Thin to Music"	Cooking School
11:46	"Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"The Road of Life"	"Theater Club"	News commentator
12:00	Commentator	News; music; Noonday	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Nancy James"	Revue; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian string music	Music; weather
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: W. Blau-	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian string music	"Mountaineers"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	fuss' Orchestra	Yankee News Service	Women's club news	"The Monitor News"
1:15	Dramatic sketch	Farm Radio News	"Concert Miniatures"	Movie comment	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Silhouettes in Blue"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45	"The Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	Community Fund
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Hitler address	"Classical Album"
2:15	News Service	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Hitler address	"Classical Album"
2:30	American School of	"Valiant Lady"	Concert Internationale	Piano soloist	World Events
2:45	the Air	Hymn recital	Concert Internationale	"Treasures in Melody"	Soprano recital
3:00	Curtis Institute of	Rochester Civic Orches-	"Mary Marlin"	Interviews	Sport reports
3:15	Music Hour	tra Matinee Concert;	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Concert Hall"	Sport reports
3:30	Curtis Institute of	G. F. Harrison, cond.	"Pepper Young"	"Cats and the Fiddle"	Sport reports
3:45	Music Hour	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	Network speaker	Sport reports
4:00	Community Bulletin	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	Sport reports
4:15	C. Hector's Orch.	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	"Midstream"; sketch	Sport reports
4:30	C. Hector's Orch.	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Wayne and Dick, songs	Sport reports
4:45	"Piano Parade"	"Club Matinee"; news	"Girl Alone"; sketch	'Musical Early Edition'	Sport reports
5:00	The Boston Hour	Rakov's Orchestra	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15	The Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family"; drama	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30	Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Circus sketch	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Children's Corner"	Children's program
6:00	News Service	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Howie Wing"; sk.	Music; sport comment	Sport Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous.	"On the Mall"	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45	Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	Russell Byrd's Orch.
7:00	"New Voices"	'Alias Jimmy Valentine';	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	dramatization	Edwin C. Hill	"Markdown Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Eddie Cantor; va-	"Campus Chatter"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	riety program	"Pine Tree Troubadours"	'Leaders in Dance Time'	dramatic sketch	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:00	"Cavalcade of	"Carson Robison and His	Al Pearce and His Gang;	"Studies in Contrast";	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:15	America"; drama	Buckaroos"	Carl Hoff's Orchestra	vocalists; orchestra	"Princess of Song"
8:30	Pick and Pat; com-	"Those We Love"; dra-	Richard Crooks, tenor;	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Bread Walker, news
8:45	edy; soloists; orch.	matic serial	symphony orchestra	Jacques Renard's Orch	Johannes Steele
9:00	Theater: "The Ar-	"Now and Then"; Frank	Phil Spitalny's Orches-	Listeners' Theater:	Network speakers
9:15	kansas Traveler"	Hodak's Orchestra	tra; D. Thompson	"Crime of Vermont"	Studio program
9:30	with Fay Bainter	Westminster Choir and	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	WOR Symphony Orch.	Amateur hour
9:45	and Bob Burns	string ensemble	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	WOR Symphony Orch.	Amateur hour
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.;	George Hamilton's Or.	Amateur hour
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	soloists; quartet	George Hamilton's Or.	Amateur hour
10:30	Columbia Workshop:	National Forum: Sen.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Pageant of Melody";	Russell Byrd's Orch.
10:45	dramatization	Robert F. Wagner	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Attilio Baggiore, tenor;	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Weather; news	News; weather; music	News Service	symphony orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15	President Roosevelt	Birthday Ball: President	Birthday Ball	Birthday Ball	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:30	at Birthday Ball;	Roosevelt; James Mel-	Birthday Ball	Birthday Ball	President's Birthday Ball,
11:45	others	ton, tenor; others	Birthday Ball	Birthday Ball	Boston

Monitor's Radiocast Now Heard at 1 P. M.

Effective immediately the radiocasts of "The Monitor Views the News" over Station WORL, Boston, will be heard at 1 p. m., only—daily, except Sunday.

Programs of Christian Science will be radiocast on Mondays and Wednesdays at 1:30 p. m., instead of 2:30 p. m., as heretofore.

WORL radiocasts on a frequency of 920 kilocycles.

WPA Aid Seekers' Mass Meeting On In Spite of Vote

Although the Senate lopped $150,000,000 off the President's WPA appropriation bill yesterday and set $725,000,000 as the sum with which to finance relief from Feb. 1 to June 30, the mass meeting called by the recently organized Massachusetts Committee for the Defense of WPA was to be held this afternoon, as scheduled, in Franklin Union Hall, Berkeley and Tremont Streets.

Planned before Senate decision, the meeting was decided upon as a means of publicizing the stand which would be taken by Gov. Leverett Saltonsall, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, and chief executives of nearby cities and towns.

Agenda for this afternoon, according to John H. G. Pierson, of 9 Felton Street, Cambridge, temporary secretary of the committee, probably will be changed to focus discussion on work which must be done to insure an adequate Federal appropriation after June 30 and to publicize the vote of Massachusetts Representatives in Congress on the appropriation yesterday.

The meeting originally was called, Mr. Pierson said, "to support demands for adequate WPA appropriations," and the President's total of $875,000,000.

Governor Saltonstall is expected to attend and Mayor Tobin will be represented. Other speakers scheduled were: Mayor Walter A. Griffin of Lawrence, Mayor Joseph B. O'Keefe of Peabody, Clement A. Norton, Boston City Councilor; Michael F. Widman, New England Regional Director, C. I. O.; E. A. Johnson, secretary, Boston Building Trades Council, A. F. L.; Frank Manning, executive director, Labor's Non-Partisan League of Massachusetts; Dr. Paul M. Sweezy, economist, Harvard University; William F. Flaherty, Cathedral Young Men's Catholic Association; J. S. R. Bourne, president, New England Congress for Equal Opportunity, and James E. Marino, of the Workers Alliance.

Medford to Seek New Industries

An association of businessmen has been organized in Medford to interest new industries in locating there and to encourage the building of new apartment houses in order to cope with a "grave welfare problem" recently cited by Mayor John C. Carr.

J. Dean Corley of the First National Bank in Medford suggested that the group undertake a survey to publicize the City's advantages and recommended that the City analyze itself to determine individual income, volume of retail trade, housing and recreation facilities. Prof. George S. Miller of Tufts College was elected Chairman of the Association, which is to be non-political.

Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL — Com. 1492
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1 AT 8:30
CONCERT EXTRAORDINAIRE
Soloist—Costumes—Scenic Effects—Waltzes
PENSION FUND CONCERT
A GAY AND INTRIGUING EVENING WITH THE ORCHESTRA
FRIDAY, FEB. 3, at 2:30—SATURDAY, FEB. 4, at 8:15
Boston Symphony Orchestra
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY—Conductor
Mail orders filled promptly. Checks to Symphony Hall.

NOW! 2 FOUR STAR **** PICTURES
ACCLAIMED by CRITICS and CROWDS!
The GREAT MAN VOTES — JOHN BARRYMORE, PETER HOLDEN
THE LADY VANISHES — with PAUL LUKAS, DAME MAY WHITTY
MARCH OF TIME "STATE OF THE NATION — 1939"
KEITH MEMORIAL

TRANS-LUX WASHINGTON & BOYLSTON
NEWSREEL DIGEST — WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES
Latest News From All Newsreels
—SHORT SUBJECTS—
"March of Time"
State of the Nation 1939
Robert Benchley Tells You
"HOW TO WATCH FOOTBALL"
Pete Smith Presents, "HOT ON ICE"
TRAVEL THROUGH CAPE COD
WALT DISNEY COLOR CARTOON
Boston's Most Comfortable Theatre

NEWTON, MASS.

PARAMOUNT THEATRE NEW. NO. 4180
Mon., Tues., Wed. — R. Green-Nancy Kelly SUBMARINE PATROL; J. Gaynor-D. Fairbanks, Jr. YOUNG IN HEART
Thurs., Fri., Sat. — J. Benny-Joan Bennett ARTISTS AND MODELS ABROAD; Donald O'Connor TOM SAWYER, DETECTIVE

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Richard GREENE — Nancy KELLY
"SUBMARINE PATROL"
The Jones Family
"DOWN ON THE FARM"

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE IMPERIAL THEATRE
presents
THE BEACHCOMBER
with
CHARLES LAUGHTON
Sun. thru Wed. Jan. 29 thru Feb. 1

WINTER HAVEN, FLA.

RITZ THEATRE
WINTER HAVEN, FLA.
February 1, 2, 3
KENTUCKY
with Loretta Young
Three days, starting Feb. 4th
PARIS HONEYMOON
with Bing Crosby—Shirley Ross

NEW YORK CITY

"Brilliantly written and acted"—*Walker, News*
JOHN C. WILSON presents
DEAR OCTOPUS
DODIE SMITH'S Comedy of a Family
Lucile WATSON, Lillian GISH, Rose HOBART, Jack HAWKINS
EVGS. 8:30 MATS. WED. and SAT., 2:30
Broadhurst The., 44 St. W. of B'y. Cl. 6-6699

Seats on sale at Box Office for All Performances
D'OYLY CARTE OPERA CO. from London — GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
Mon. "THE GONDOLIERS." Tues., "THE MIKADO." Wed. "IOLANTHE." Thurs., "TRIAL BY JURY" and "PIRATES OF PENZANCE." Fri. "THE MIKADO."
MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45 St. W. of 8th Av.
Clr. 6-6363. Evgs. 8:15. Mats., Wed. & Sat. 2:15

"THE SEASON'S UNCHALLENGED SMASH HIT."—N. Y. Times, Oct. 31.
OLSEN & JOHNSON'S Musical Revue
HELLZ A POPPIN
WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50 St., Evs. 8:30
Mats. Wed., Thurs., and Sat., $1.10-$2.20
Evs. $1.10-$3.30 ex. Sat., hol. eves and hols.

DENNIS KING, VERA ZORINA, VIVIENNE SEGAL, WALTER SLEZAK
in *RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy*
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
With Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St., Evs. 8:30
Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30. Mail orders

"Ethel Waters magnificent."—*Herald Tribune*
GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
ETHEL WATERS in
MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS
by DU BOSE and DOROTHY HEYWARD
EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:40 MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:40

"★ ★ ★ ★" (Four Stars) *MANTLE, Daily News*
OUTWARD BOUND
"If ever there was an all-star company, this is it."—Coleman, Mirror.
PLAYHOUSE, 48 St. E. of B'way. BRy. 9-3632
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40
(Extra Mat. Lincoln's B'day, Monday, Feb. 13)

"NOT TO BE MISSED."—*Journal-Amer.*
JOHN C. WILSON'S NEW HIT
Beatrice Lillie in
SET TO MUSIC A NEW REVUE
by Noel Coward
MUSIC BOX, 45 St. W. of B'way, Cl. 6-4636
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees THURS. and SAT., 2:40

HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
JANE COWL in
MAX REINHARDT'S PRODUCTION of
THE MERCHANT OF YONKERS
THORNTON WILDER'S new farce
GUILD THEA., 52nd St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:40
MATINEES THURSDAY and SATURDAY. 2:40

EDDIE DOWLING presents
PAUL VINCENT CARROLL'S COMEDY
THE WHITE STEED
JESSICA TANDY, GEORGE COULOURIS, BARRY FITZGERALD
CORT. THEA., W. 48th St. Evgs. 8:40
Mats. WED. and SAT., at 2:40

"JESSE JAMES"
Tyrone POWER • Henry FONDA • Nancy KELLY
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25¢ 1 to 1 p. m. ROXY THEA. 7th Av. 50th St.

Watch this group of advertisements from day to day for new plays and motion pictures.

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NATIONAL FORECAST FOR 1939
PING PONG · HOW TO CHEAT AT CARDS · Popeye
2½ HOURS SHORT SUBJECTS • 3 NEWSREELS

3rd WEEK GRAND ILLUSION BEST FILM of 1938 FROM ANY COUNTRY
Fine Arts — 30¢ till 1 p.m. DOORS OPEN 12:30

CORAL GABLES, FLA.

Third Subscription Concert February 6
THE UNIVERSITY of MIAMI SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
ARNOLD VOLPE, Conductor
Soloist FRANK BISHOP, PIANIST
Orchestra Hall, Miami Senior High School
Tickets, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00.
University of Miami, Coral Gables, Florida

STATE (LOEW'S) ORPHEUM
2—Smashing Hits—2
Jeanette MacDonald—Nelson Eddy
'SWEETHEARTS' in Gorgeous TECHNICOLOR
Also: "The Girl Downstairs"

SPORTS

An experienced staff of able sports commentators gives Monitor readers adequate coverage of world and local athletic events. An exceptionally clean, fair, daily feature in the Boston and New England Edition.

- By-Plays
- From Sports Sidelines
- And Speaking Of—
- Chess

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published by
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
4 cents a day to subscribers everywhere

Immigration Ban Is Advocated By Head of Legion

(Continued from Page 1)

general service pension other than one to take care of disabled veterans.

Opposes Alliances

The National Commander saw no need for an alliance between the United States and foreign countries other than Latin America, he said. "That doesn't prevent us, of course, from striving to keep on a friendly basis with all countries," he declared.

He criticized the present agitation against veterans' preference in Civil Service jobs, and declared that this attitude showed ingratitude—an attitude that wouldn't have existed in 1920.

After a luncheon in his honor given by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall this noon, Commander Chadwick will attend the annual banquet of the Massachusetts Legion tonight at the Copley Plaza with more than 2,000 members expected to attend.

Yale Daily News Recalls Founding 61 Years Ago

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 28 (AP)—The Yale Daily News, known throughout the country as "the oldest college daily," celebrates its sixty-first birthday today.

The University undergraduate publication, founded in 1878 by Herbert Bowen and Frank McDonald as a sheet "composed of four straw-colored pages of the size of a second-class handbill," has a wide circulation among students, faculty members and alumni alike.

At the time of founding by the two members of the Class of 1878, the newspaper featured little other than a front page advertisement policy, with the remainder being devoted to University bulletins.

The advertising policy was discarded in 1906.

Today the paper appears in a six-page edition with "front page" news and a sports page.

Waterbury Swept by Twin Brooms of Reform

By a Staff Photographer

Leaders in Drive

Upper left: William J. Pape, Publisher, Waterbury American and Republican. Upper center: Municipal Building, Waterbury. Below: Officers of the Citizens Good Government Association.

E. Robert Stevenson

Editor-in-Chief, Waterbury Republican and American.

Reform Their Goal

Upper right: Harold F. White, President, Citizens Good Government Association. Below: Julian Hearne, assisting in Waterbury charter campaign.

Waterbury Fights for City-Manager Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

this?" Mr. Stevenson asked, and began a campaign for a cleanup. In due time it came and in the fall of 1937 he felt the municipal election was relatively honest.

The incumbent Mayor, Mr. Hayes, won re-election by the extremely narrow margin of 65 votes, but the Controller, Mr. Leary, lost by 33 votes, the post going to Sherwood L. Rowland. At Mr. Stevenson's instigation, Mr. Rowland put accountants to work checking Waterbury's past expenditures, and the facts marshaled by this examination were those that led the grand jury to return indictments.

If these charges are proven true—and, again we emphasize they have yet to be—they will show that upward of $1,000,000 was improperly taken from the City Treasury. Naturally, such charges and the consequent indictments brought a storm of public indigation.

Reform Movement

But Mr. Stevenson looked at the report of eight years ago again, and recalled that public wrath is short-lived. He decided to try and turn this public feeling into constructive channels, so he gave a luncheon, inviting 10 or so men in whose integrity, judgment, and public spirit he had confidence.

He suggested that they organize a Citizens Committee to install a reform government in Waterbury.

The men agreed to take over. They wanted Mr. Stevenson to be their head.

"No," he replied, "I'm a newspaperman. My place is on the sidelines reporting what you do. I'm through carrying the ball. I'm going back to writing."

The group incorporated itself into the Citizens Good Government Association of Waterbury. Hundreds of citizens read about it, and joined.

Officers Elected

Harold F. White, prominent manufacturer, was named President; Hugo Guastaferri, member of the State Legislature, was named a Vice-President, along with Joseph P. Nelly, banker, and Michael J. Dempsey, businessman. Bennet Bronson, manufacturer, was made head of the Finance Committee that already has raised more than $9,000 for the work and which opens a campaign for $15,000 next Monday.

This group went about the task in businesslike fashion. It started a suit in equity to recover as much of the money allegedly improperly spent as possible. Next it consulted the National Municipal League and other governmental experts for guidance in effecting as permanent an improvement for Waterbury as possible.

Members decided the best service they could render the community was to install the so-called council-manager form of government. They realized the form of government is secondary to the degree of honesty and efficiency with which it is administered, yet they were convinced by their talks with Howard Jones and others of the Municipal League that a city charter modeled after that of Cincinnati, Ohio, gives opportunity for free expression of the wishes of honest citizens and is less susceptible to machine manipulation.

System of Voting

The chief reason for this, of course, lies in the proportional representation system of voting, which makes machine-controlled caucuses, primaries, and split-ward candidates ineffective, and which is credited in Cincinnati, Wheeling, W. Va., Toledo, Ohio, New York, and elsewhere with greatly improving the quality of City Council membership.

Under the plan used in Cincinnati, and proposed in Waterbury, the City Council chooses a City Manager who is responsible for the economical and efficient administration of the City.

A bill is pending in the Legislature at Hartford to allow Waterbury to vote on this form of government. It generally is expected that within a few months Waterbury citizens will have an opportunity to express themselves on this question, and the Good Government Association is concentrating on making the plan familiar to all citizens.

To assist in this work, the Committee has secured services of Julian Hearne, Jr., Wheeling, W. Va., attorney, who led the successful fight to install the council-manager plan in his home town.

Mr. White hopes the new charter will be adopted, but whether it is or not he feels Waterbury's experience has brought some progress.

"A year ago," he says, "the average man and woman in Waterbury had a defeatist attitude. Many said it was impossible to do anything about our city government, that political machines had us in their clutches and there was nothing we could do about it.

Our Association has changed this. It has shown that banded together the voters can master political machines, and that the majority of citizens want good government. We now have a strong, virile organization united on a nonpartisan basis, and we are going forward to better things."

Liquidation Report Promised Governor By Husband Friday

William P. Husband, Commissioner of Banks, will submit to Governor Saltonstall Friday a detailed report on the best and speediest method of completing the liquidation of closed banks in the State, the Governor has announced.

Following a two-hour conference with the Commissioner yesterday the Governor said, "The Commissioner and I were agreed that the work of liquidation of the closed banks should be completed as soon as possible, and the Commissioner will make a full report on the situation one week from today. That is the only matter we discussed at the conference."

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays and Thursdays, 1:30 p. m., WORL, 920kc.

Dinner Arranged To Labor Leader

Labor and political leaders will give a testimonial dinner tonight to Frank J. Manning, New England Director of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee and Executive Director of Labor's Non-Partisan League of Massachusetts.

According to the testimonial committee, the dinner at the Hotel Lenox will be an expression of the high regard in which he is held by his friends and associates as a result of his successful leadership of textile labor in this region during the last two years.

Severn to Be Tapped

COVENTRY, England (AP)—A scheme is under way here to provide the City with a new $6,594,000 water system drawing 10,000,000 gallons daily in 42-mile-long pipe-lines from the River Severn.

Do These Payments Fit Your Budget ?

Come to Boylston Street

where overhead and car prices are lower. We can sell you good used cars and work out a budget plan for you on a safe, economical basis.

Our Plan Includes

Fire, Theft, Hurricane and Collision Insurance. Also Interest Written Warranty.

Have Your Car Appraised for Down Payment

18 Monthly Notes at

'37 Ford 85 Tudor	$20
'37 Chevrolet Master Sedan	25
'37 Lincoln Zephyr Sedan	31
'37 Hudson Custom R. & H	37

12 Monthly Notes at

'35 Chevrolet 2-Door Sedan	$18
'35 Ford 4-Door Sedan	14
'33 Pontiac 4-Door Sedan	13
'34 Hudson Coupe, rumble seat	17
'36 Chevrolet 2-Door Sedan	21

102 Others, Ford, Dodge, Plymouth, Chevrolet

THE HENLEY KIMBALL CO.

1299 Boylston Street, Boston
Next Red Sox Park
Open Evenings KENmore 4014

The New Norris Drug Co.

H. CABITT, Proprietor
289 Huntington Avenue, Boston

DAILY LUNCHEON SPECIALS

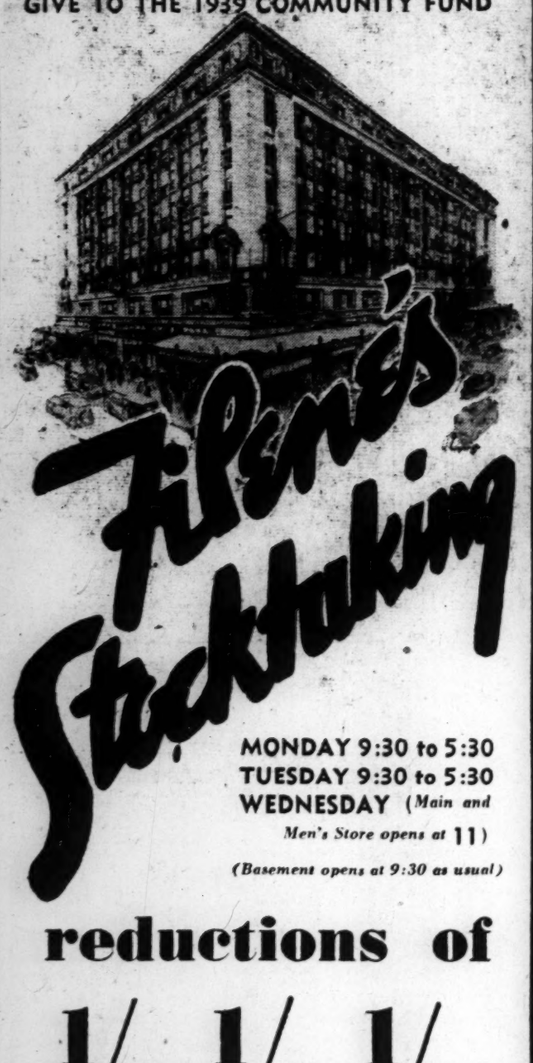
Agents for Bourjois, Lentheric, Arden, Dorothy Gray, Rubinstein, Chanel

Cheerful free delivery
Com. 8885

Benefit Movies for Blind

Motion picture benefit performances will be given Feb. 6 and 7 at the Coolidge Theater, Coolidge Corner, Brookline, Mass., to aid the Boston Committee for the Blind, Miss Jessie Goldsmith, Chairman, announced today. The Committee aids in obtaining an education for young men and women, Miss Goldsmith said.

GIVE TO THE 1939 COMMUNITY FUND



Filene's Stocktaking

MONDAY 9:30 to 5:30
TUESDAY 9:30 to 5:30
WEDNESDAY (Main and Men's Store opens at 11)

(Basement opens at 9:30 as usual)

reductions of

1/4, 1/3, 1/2

(in some cases more)

It's here at last—Filene's famous stocktaking sale . . . the sale men and women from all over New England wait for, phone for, write for . . . the sale in which all small lots, broken sizes, buying mistakes, merchandise we will no longer carry, is marked down ¼, ⅓, ½ and in some cases even more for quick clearance. Come Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday and SAVE. Filene's, Washington, Summer, Hawley and Franklin Streets.

BOSTON

Ruralites Gain by Vogue For Godey's Lady's Book

The season for those shrewd merchants who motor over the New England highways and byways trying to pick up valuable antiques from gullible ruralites will be on with the first warm days of Spring.

One of the casual questions the city bargain hunters will ask in an apparently disinterested manner is: "Don't happen to have any old Godey's Lady's Books up attic, do you? They're worth a little something."

But the itinerant collectors of cobwebby curios are sure to find the "pickings" harder than they used to be. If they think they will come across many unsophisticated farmers' wives ignorant of the current quotations on articles of ancient origin they are due for disillusionment.

Highest Bidders Sought

To be sure there are still many copies of the venerable Godey's and its somewhat similar contemporary, Peterson's Magazine, in rural New England homes. It will, however, require considerable real money to bring about a change in ownership. Those willing to sell are looking for the highest bidders.

Knowing their real value as examples of the publisher's art a century ago, or for decorative purposes, a majority of those who possess a few bound volumes are quite content to cherish them in their home libraries or to try their own skill with the cut-out effects.

A hundred years back a new edition of Godey's was a welcome visitor, to be read and reread, laughed and cried over. The owner and publisher, Louis Antine Godey, chatted in its pages with his fair readers each month. He advised them in every sort of an emergency.

In 1839 Godey's had a circulation larger than any three other magazines of the day combined. In 1860 this had reached the hitherto-unheard-of number of 150,000.

Many a veteran recalls the thrill that always accompanied a perusal of Godey's. Those wonderful fashion plates of gorgeous colors depicting the belles of the times held feminine readers entranced. The figures were invariably dressed in great elegance—large hoops, mantles with heavy fringes, bonnets of brilliant hues, with flowers and lace, ribbons and ornaments, amazing in construction and contour.

Idealisitc Figures

What idealistic figures those monthly fashion plates did boast! Coquettish maids with their crinoline and curls, simpering smiles and puppet-like postures.

And now those colorful pictured pages are being perpetuated for other generations as decorations for lampshades, table trays, waste-baskets, framed pictures for the walls, or utilized in countless other ingenious ways.

It is quite certain summer seekers for these treasured volumes will not get them at waste-paper quotations. The colored plates bring from $1 to $3, or even $5 each in the open market, according to condition and to how much the customer really desires them.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. Schedules containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 1 p. m., WORL, 920kc.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Steamship	Sailing	Pier	Port	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Roosevelt	Feb. 1	60, North River	Southampton Feb. 9	Jan. 31 6 pm	Feb. 1 8 am
Deutschland	Feb. 1	84, North River	Cherbourg Feb. 9	Feb. 1 1 pm	Feb. 1 8 pm

† Ex. Ireland. ‡ Ireland.

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco	Feb. 1	Jan. 26 4:00 pm	Jan. 26 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	Feb. 3	Jan. 28 4:00 pm	Jan. 28 7:30 pm
Mauna Wili	San Francisco	Feb. 14	Feb. 9 4:00 pm	Feb. 9 7:30 pm
Niagara	Victoria	Feb. 15	Feb. 10 4:00 pm	Feb. 10 7:30 pm

China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Cleveland	San Francisco	Feb. 10	Feb. 5 4:00 pm	Feb. 6 5:00 pm

Passenger Mail—Mail to passengers on outward-bound ships requires name of vessel, pier number and date of sailing and must be mailed at least 24 hours in advance of closing times givenabove.

Air-Mail Service—Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean, and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m., Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays). Air mail for Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

88th BIRTHDAY SALE

JANUARY IS JORDAN MONTH IN BOSTON

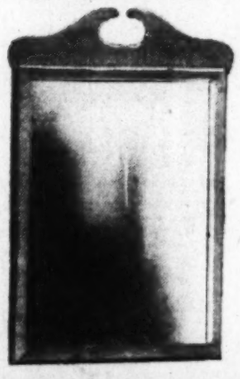
Solid Northern Maple

Colonial Bedroom

Single or Full Bed, Chest or Dresser (Base Only)

$15.00 EACH

USUALLY $20



Mirror $4.95

Base $15

ADDITIONAL PIECES

Mirror for Dresser	$4.95
Vanity Base and Mirror	$19.95
Night Stand	$7.50
Bench	$7.50

COMPANION EVENT

Innerspring Mattress **$15.00**
Jordan-Made Box Spring **$15.00**

Inquire about our budget payment plan

SEVENTH FLOOR—ANNEX

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 600,000
Previous day 1,054,830
1939 volume to date 22,689,840
1938 volume to date 21,763,031

Attempted Rise Of Stocks Halted By Profit Taking

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—Traders stepped carefully in today's stock market, although most leaned to the buying side.

Early gains ran to a point or so for favorites, but these were subsequently reduced or even cancelled in some cases by profit taking on yesterday's sharp rally. Dealings were quiet throughout.

Wall Street's eyes continued to center on Europe and, while there seemed to be less apprehension over war possibilities, the knowledge that Prime Minister Chamberlain would make a speech in England later in the day, and Reichsführer Hitler would address the German Reichstag Monday, tended to keep optimistic market sentiment within bounds.

Stocks holding modest advances in the final hour included U. S. Steel, General Motors, Montgomery Ward, Douglas Aircraft, Western Union, Santa Fe, Anaconda, U. S. Gypsum and General Electric.

At Amsterdam, the only important European market open today, American securities pushed upward. Some foreign purchasing in New York was noted.

Bonds Recover Moderately

Moderate recovery was the keynote in the bond market today with the more active issues in the domestic section, including U. S. Governments, benefitting minor fractions to a point. Foreign dollar loans were spotty.

Light buying demand was sufficient to keep in the advancing column such bonds as Alleghany 5s of 1949, American Telephone 3¼s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Columbia Gas and Electric 5s, Cleveland Union Terminal 4½s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, National Dairy 3¾s, and Southern Railway 4s. A trifle backward were Illinois Central 4¾s, and Central Foundry 6s.

Advances up to 5-32 of a point were in the majority in the Government group as trading swung into the final hour, with only an occasional laggard in the nearer-by maturities. Business, however, was light.

While German Government bonds attracted support at gains of small fractions, some of the private German obligations slumped drastically under the lightest sort of offerings. Included were German General Electric 6s, which dropped more than 8 points and Siemens and Halske 6½s, which suffered a similar loss. Rome 6½s yielded around one.

M. I. T. Asset Value Up Over 19 P. C. Per Share

Massachusetts Investors Trust reports net asset value of $22.25 a share on Dec. 31, 1938, compared with $18.64 at tthe close of the preceeding year; an increase of over 19 per cent. In addition, the Trust made a special distribution of 10 cents a share on Dec. 23 from capital gains realized during the year. There were 5,615,487 shares outstanding at the end of 1938, compared with 5,240,684 on Dec. 31, 1937.

Distributions from investment income exclusive of capital gains during 1938 totaled 71 cents a share, equivalent to 3.8 per cent on net asset value at the beginning of the year.

New Stocks added to the Trust's portfolio in the fourth quarter of 1938 included: Armstrong Cork, Bendix Aviation, Chesapeake & Ohio pf., Commercial Credit, Commercial Investment Trust Corp., Sperry Corp. and U. S. Rubber pf.

Business Personals

V. H. Dieterich of Chicago has been elected a director of American Institute of Steel Construction, Inc., to serve until the next annual meeting of the Institute. Mr. Dieterich is Vice-President in charge of operations of the special order department of Joseph T. Ryerson & Sons, Inc., a subsidiary of Inland Steel Company, and has direct charge of the fabrication of structural steel.

Joseph Bame, advertising manager of Commercial National Bank & Trust Company, has been elected president of the New York Financial Advertisers for the year 1939. Mr. Bame, who was second vice-president during the past year, succeeds John J. Harris of Fenner & Beane.

M. L. Gosney has been elected treasurer of Sinclair Refining Co., principal subsidiary of Consolidated Oil Corp., succeeding the late J. Fletcher Farrell. Mr. Gosney has been with Sinclair since 1916 and was assistant treasurer for many years.

H. K. Hepburn, Secretary of Ogilvie Flour Mills Company Limited, has been elected President of the Montreal Corn Exchange, succeeding H. K. Starns, whose term expired.

Joseph W. Frazer, President of Willys-Overland Motors, Inc., has announced appointment of M. J. Golden, nationally known automobile sales executive, to the post of sales manager. Mr. Golden, director of sales for the Chrysler Corporation for seven years, began his new duties Jan. 27.

Gerard L. Pears, who has been associated with Lawrence Turnure & Co. since June, 1929, and who was recently elected a member of the New York Stock Exchange, has been admitted to general partnership in the firm.

At the seventieth annual meeting of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, George A. Dempsey of the Farmington Shoe Mfg. Co., Dover, N. H., was re-elected president of the Association, as were all other officers and directors.

W. B. Geissinger has resigned as advertising manager of the California Fruit Growers Exchange (Sunkist) to join the Chicago staff of Lord & Thomas, advertising agency, on Feb. 1. He is being succeeded on the Exchange by his executive assistant, Russell Eller, who joined Sunkist in 1923.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
61	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	56¾	56¾	56¾	+1¾
123¾	119¾	Abbott pf (4½)§	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 31
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	1	40	40	40	Jan 24
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.20e)	4	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
24	14½	Adams-Millis (¾g)	1	20	20	20	Jan 26
30	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	1	24½	24½	24½	— ½
67⅞	40	Air Reduction (1a)	2	55½	55½	55½	— ¾
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau (1)	4	9⅝	9½	9½	
1⅜	⅞	Alleghany Corp	6	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jan 27
17¾	5½	Alleghany pf xw	2	9½	9	9	Jan 27
17⅞	6¼	Alleghany pf $30 ww	4	11¼	10½	10½	— ½
17¼	5	Alleghany pf $40 ww	2	9½	9	9	Jan 26
21½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	13½	13½	13½	— ½
29¾	14⅜	Allegheny-Lud Steel	14	21¼	20¼	20¼	— ¾
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Jan 27
197	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	2	173	173	173	— ½
12¾	7	Allied Kid (½)	3	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	Jan 26
14⅝	8⅛	Allied Mills (⅝e)	4	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
13½	4½	Allied Stores	17	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
70⅛	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	62¼	62¼	62¼	Jan 27
55¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (1⅛)	9	41½	40½	40½	—⅛
20	11¼	Alpha P Cem (¼g)	1	16	16	16	Jan 27
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	2	2	2	
24	10	Amal Leather pf	2	17½	17½	17½	Jan 23
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	1	62¾	62¾	62¾	
28½	22	Am Ag Ch Del (.35e)	3	21	21	21	Jan 27
23½	10	Am Bank Note (.10g)	5	14¾	14¼	14¼	
14⅜	6¾	Am Bosch	5	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
52	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (1)	1	43½	43½	43½	+ ⅛
105⅛	70¾	Am Can (4)	3	93	92	93	+1
176½	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	175	175	175	Jan 24
34⅞	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	11	26½	24½	24½	— ½
57¾	27	Am Car pf (2½e)	9	42½	42½	42½	+ ¼
23¾	9½	Am Ch & Chl (.70e)	38	19¾	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
117	89½	Am Ch & C pf (5)§	1	117	117	117	Dec 21
125	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	2	118⅛	118	118⅛	— ⅛
7⅞	4½	Am Colortype	11	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	Jan 27
15	9	Am Coml Alcohol	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
16⅜	8¼	Am Crystal Sugar	1	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	+ ⅜
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tüing	3	4	4	4	+ ⅛
7¼	4	Am European	1	5½	5½	5½	Jan 26
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	3	13½	12	12¼	Jan 27
25¼	13⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	5	16¼	15⅜	16¼	Jan 27
12⅜	5⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	2	8	⁸	8	+ ⅜
15	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Jan 26
5⅞	2	Am Hide & Leather	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
36	12	Am Hide & L pf (1k)	1	31½	31½	31½	— ¼
45½	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	
2⅛	1¼	Am Ice	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jan 27
20⅛	13⅛	Am Ice pf	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	Jan 27
8¾	4⅛	Am International	5	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
30⅝	12⅜	Am Locomotive	8	23⅜	22¼	22¼	— ¼
79	44	Am Locomot pf	1	66	66	66	Jan 27
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.20g)	3	13¾	13¾	13¾	
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	2	3½	3⅜	3⅜	Jan 27
45	23	Am Metal (1e)	6	34½	33½	33½	+ ¼
122	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	122	122	122	Jan 26
7½	3¼	Am Power & Lt	16	5⅜	5½	5½	— ⅛
47⅝	19	Am P & L $6 pf(¾k)	7	40¼	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
41½	16⅛	Am P & L $5 pf(⅝k)	6	35½	34½	34½	— ⅜
19⅛	9	Am Rad & St S	65	15¼	14¾	15	
24½	13	Am Roll Mill	20	17⅜	17	17	+ ⅛
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	2	65	65	65	+1
20⅞	12	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	4	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
23½	7⅛	Am Seating (½e)	1	15½	15½	15½	Jan 27
58⅜	28⅛	Am Smelt & R (½g)	12	43½	42⅝	42⅞	— ⅛
140	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	132	132	132	—1
61¾	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	61¾	61¾	61¾	+ ¾
40¾	16⅝	Am Steel Fdrs	20	31¼	30¼	30¾	— ¾
19	6⅛	Am Stores	6	10⅜	10	10	— ⅛
39	22	Am Stove (.40e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Jan 25
31	19⅛	Am Sugar Ref	1	20¼	20	20¼	Jan 27
117⅛	82	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	85¼	84¼	84¼	Jan 26
20½	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	18	18	18	Jan 23
150¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	10	151½	150¾	150¾	— ¾
88¾	58	Am Tobacco (5)	5	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	+ ⅛
91⅝	58¼	Am Tob B (5)	3	84¾	84¼	84¾	+ ¼
152	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	151	150	150	
9½	2⅞	Am Type Fdrs	5	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
16⅛	6	Am Water Wks	75	12⅜	12	12	
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	5	84½	84	84	Jan 20
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	5	5	5	5	
45	23⅝	Am Woolen pf	1	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅝
9⅝	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	9	6	5¾	5¾	
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	Jan 21
42⅜	21	Anaconda (⅝e)	62	28½	27⅜	27¾	
64⅞	29	Anacon W & C	2	45¼	45	45	Jan 26
21⅞	10⅜	Anchor H Gl (.45e)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
20½	10	Andes Copper (¼e)	1	11½	11½	11½	Jan 26
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jan 27
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1¼e)	1	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
103⅞	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	101¼	101¼	101¼	Jan 25
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	5	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
72	28¼	Armour Ill pr pf	1	44	44	44	
94½	60	Armour Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Jan 4
59⅝	24¼	Armstr'ng Cork(1¼g)	5	48¼	47½	47½	+ ½
13	5½	Arnold Const (¼g)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
8¾	2½	Artloom Corp	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
12⅝	4	Assd Dry Goods	1	8	8	8	
75	62	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	2	70	70	70	Jan 5
73½	48	Assd D G 2 pf	1	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	Jan 3
39½	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	34	34	34	Jan 26
44⅞	22¾	Atch T & S F	26	34½	33¾	34	
72	40	Atch T & S F pf (1g)	2	61⅜	61	61⅜	+ ⅛
30	14	Atl Coast Line	5	21¾	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	4⅛	Atl G & W Indies	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jan 26
14½	6¼	Atl G & W In pf	2	12¼	12	12¼	Jan 27
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	5	21½	21⅜	21⅜	
109¼	101¾	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108⅜	107	108⅜	Jan 24
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (½e)	5	8	8	8	
48½	38⅛	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	44½	44½	44½	Jan 27
68	36	Atlas Pow (2¼e)	1	61	61	61	+3
8	4½	Atlas Tack	2	5¼	5	5	Jan 26
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	2	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
5⅜	2	Aust Nichols	1	3	3	3	
8½	2½	Aviation Cp (.18½e)	30	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
		B					
17¼	5	Bald Loco ct	16	13¾	12⅞	13⅝	— ⅜
11	4	Balt & Ohio	8	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
13⅜	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	3	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
36	24¾	Bangor & Ar (2½)	7	23⅞	22½	22½	—2
23¾	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	3	16¾	16¼	16¼	+ ⅜
14	5	Barker Bros	2	10⅜	10¼	10¼	Jan 26
21⅜	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	11	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
21	9	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	1	18	18	18	Jan 27
19½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	17½	17½	17½	
102	90½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	2	99	98½	99	Jan 20
117	94½	Beech-Nut Pack(4a)	2	121	121	121	Jan 24
9	4¾	Belding-Hem (.70)	2	8¼	8	8	
33	15¼	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	Jan 25
29½	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	38	24¾	23½	24	— ¼
21	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1.65e)	1	19	19	19	
56	26⅞	Best & Co (.65g)	5	50⅝	49	49	— ¼
78⅛	39¾	Beth Steel	66	63⅞	62	62	—1⅝
18½	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	16⅝	16½	16½	
114⅞	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	107	107	107	—1
29¾	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
24½	9⅝	Black & Decker(1⅛e)	3	18	17½	17½	Jan 26
19¾	10½	Blaw-Knox	10	13¾	13½	13½	— ¼
35⅞	19	Boeing Airplane	30	27¾	26⅝	26¾	— ⅛
30½	15⅜	Bohn Al & Br (½e)	2	23	22¾	23	+ ⅜
14¼	9	Bond Stores (.60e)	1	13	13	13	
19⅝	15	Borden Co (1.40e)	14	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	— ⅛
36⅜	16½	Borg-Warner (¾e)	5	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	
4¾	1½	Boston & Maine	2	2	2	2	Jan 27
28	14	Bower Roll B (½g)	2	24	24	24	Jan 23
8⅜	4	Brewing Corp (¼e)	4	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
16	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	7	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
27⅜	12⅞	Briggs Mfg (1e)	31	27⅞	22½	22½	— ¾
40¼	20	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	37	37	37	Jan 24
43	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	2	43½	43¼	43½	+ ⅛
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	6	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	Jan 27
12	3⅝	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	1	8½	8½	8½	Jan 27
14¾	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	7	11½	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
46¼	16⅜	Bklyn-M Tr pf	2	39¼	38	38	—1
23⅜	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	4	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
41	27⅝	Brown Shoe (1¾e)	2	33¼	33¼	33¼	Jan 24
14½	5½	Brun'wick-Balke(1e)	4	11¼	11	11	
13¼	8⅝	Bucyrus-Erie	3	10½	10	10	— ⅝
7⅝	3¼	Budd Mfg	6	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
5⅞	3	Budd Wheel	3	4¾	4¼	4¼	
29	13¼	Bullard Co	2	24½	24	24	+ ½
39	15½	Bulova Watch (2)	4	27	26½	26½	— ¼
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	3	13	12⅝	12⅞	
22¼	14½	Burr Ad Mach (.10g)	3	16¾	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
3½	1⅜	Bush Terminal	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
10	5⅜	Butler Bros	3	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
24	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	19¾	19½	19½	— ¼
5	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
15⅜	6	Byers (AM) Co	4	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ¼
22	13	Byron Jackson (¼g)	2	15¼	15	15	
		C					
24½	25⅛	Calif Packing	1	16	16	16	+ ¼
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49½	49½	49½	— ¼
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	4	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	5¼	Calumet & Hec (¼e)	8	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
20½	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	5	14⅛	14	14	
21½	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	4	17½	17	17	— ⅛
1	⅛	Chi M St P & P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1⅞	⅝	Chi M St P & P pf	5	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛
19¾	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	4	18⅞	18½	18½	— ¾
39¾	27	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	3	35¼	34½	34½	Jan 26
47	37⅝	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	45½	45½	45½	Jan 26
1¼	⅛	Chi Rock Is & Pac	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅛	⅛	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1	1	1	Jan 26
3	1	C R I & Pac 7% pf	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
12¾	8	Chi Yellow Cab (1)	5	8½	8½	8½	Jan 13
19¼	12	Chick Cot Oil (¾e)	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	Jan 27
13½	3¼	Childs Co	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅜
88½	35⅜	Chrysler Corp (2e)	78	70¼	68	68⅜	— ⅞
13½	7¾	City Ice & F (1.40e)	11	10	9¾	10	Jan 27
5½	2	City Stores	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
27½	10⅝	Clark Equip (½e)	5	18⅜	18½	18¾	Jan 26
30½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (1e)	1	24½	24½	24½	— ⅝
60¼	32½	Climax Molyb(1.20a)	3	52⅞	51	51	— ¼
28¾	10½	Cluett Peabody(.85e)	1	25½	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (4½e)	2	128½	128½	128½	Jan 27
61½	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60½	60½	60½	Jan 26
17	7¾	Colgate-Palm (½)	7	13¼	12	12	+ ¼
104½	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	102¼	102⅝	102½	Jan 27
39¾	13¼	Collins & Aik (1¼e)	3	26⅝	26½	26½	
23⅞	9⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	6	17⅝	16¼	16¼	—1⅛
22⅝	13½	Col Br'cast A (1¼e)	1	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
22⅝	13	Col Br'cast B (1¼e)	2	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
9⅞	5½	Col Gas & El	30	7⅝	7¼	7¾	— ⅛
83	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	78¼	78	78	
19	9	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	3	11¼	11	11	— ¼
35⅝	25½	Col Pict pf (2¾)	2	26½	26½	26½	Jan 26
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	2	85	83½	83½	Jan 26
59½	23	Coml Credit (4)	9	48⅛	47¾	47⅞	— ⅛
108½	84	Coml Cred pf (4½)	1	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	Jan 27
64	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	9	51⅝	51	51	
112½	90	Coml Inv cv pf (4½)	3	109¼	109	109	Jan 26
12¾	5⅛	Coml Solvents	74	12⅜	11½	11¾	— ⅛
2¾	1	Com'with & South	49	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
58⅝	25	Com & So pf (¾k)	7	50½	50	50¾	+ ⅜
26	22½	Com'with Edis (1.60)	25	27¼	27⅛	27¼	
9¼	3⅞	Conde Nast	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
29¾	15	Congol-Nairn (¾e)	4	25	25	25	
8¾	6	Congress Cigar (3	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	Dec 29
26⅜	10½	Consol Aircraft (1e)	5	21¼	20½	20⅝	— ¼
10⅜	4¾	Consol Cigar (⅜g)	1	7⅜	6¾	7	Jan 27
34¼	17	Consol Edison (2)	76	31⅜	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
104	88⅛	Consol Edison pf (5)	2	103½	103⅜	103½	+ ⅛
2⅜	1	Consol Film Ind	1	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	
12¼	4½	Consol Film pf (1e)	2	10	10	10	
7¾	2⅛	Cons Laundries	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Jan 27
10¾	7	Consol Oil (.80)	13	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
7½	2½	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jan 27
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	1	3	3	3	— ⅜
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	14	14	14	Jan 21
95⅜	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	94	94	94	Jan 26
17¾	9¾	Container Corp	10	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅜
26⅞	8⅜	Cont Bak A	4	16⅞	16½	16½	
23¾	11¼	Cont Bak B	4	15⅞	15½	15⅝	
104½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	89	89	89	Jan 26
49	27½	Cont Can (1½g)	9	39½	39¼	39½	+ ¼
116	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	115¼	115¼	115¼	Jan 21
11⅞	6	Cont Diam Fiber	1	8	8	8	— ¼
36½	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	32⅝	32	32	— ⅛
3½	⅞	Cont Motors	34	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
35¾	21¼	Cont Oil Del (¼g)	10	27½	26½	26½	— ½
187	121½	Eastman Kodak (6)	1	171	171	171	— ¾
25⅞	10½	Eaton Mfg	5	23	21¾	22	
5⅞	2	Eitingon Schild	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
4	2⅛	El & Mus Ind (.09e)	1	2	2⅛	2	+ ⅛
36¼	13¼	El Auto Lite (1e)	10	28⅜	27½	27½	— ¼
15¼	6	Elec Boat (.60e)	13	12½	11⅝	11¾	— ¼
14	6⅛	El Power & Lt	24	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
41¾	18	El Pow & Lt $6 pf	7	33	32	33	+ ¾
46½	22½	El Pow & Lt pf	8	36⅜	35½	35½	— ¾
35	21⅜	El Storage Bat (2)	1	29	29	29	
2⅝	⅛	Elk Horn Coal	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jan 27
2⅛	1¾	Elk Horn Coal pf §	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	Mar11
29⅞	17	El Paso Nat Gas (2)	3	28½	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
45½	33	Endicott-John (3)	1	38½	38⅛	38⅛	Jan 26
10½	2½	Eng Pub Service	16	9⅝	9	9¼	— ⅛
71	38½	Eng P S $5 pf (5)	1	73	72	73	
72½	40	Eng P S $5½ pf(5½)	1	75½	75½	75½	+2½
72	40	E P S pf ww (5½)§	3	71½	70½	70½	Oct 28
79½	46	Eng P S $6 pf (6)	2	79½	79	79	Jan 24
2⅞	1¼	Equit Off Bldg	1	1½	1½	1½	Jan 27
6¼	1½	Erie R R	7	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	Jan 27
9½	2¾	Erie 1 pf	5	4	4	4	— ⅛
7	1½	Erie 2 pf	2	2½	2½	2½	+ ¼
6	2⅛	Eureka Y Cleaner	2	4	4	4	— ⅛
15	5¼	Evans Products	2	10	9⅞	9¾	+ ¼
25	8	Ex-Cell-O (.60e)	4	19¾	19	19	— ⅛
2⅝	1½	Exchange Buffet	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
		F					
43	19½	Fairbanks Morse	6	37	35½	35½	— ⅝
35¾	22½	Fajardo Sugar (4)	2	27	26¾	27	+ ¼
16½	6⅞	Fed Lt & Trac (½e)	1	12½	12½	12½	Jan 26
133	52½	Fed Mng & Smelt	1	102	102	102	Jan 16
99½	96½	Fed M & S pf (7)§	1	99½	99½	99½	May 17
5⅞	2¼	Fed Mot Truck	2	4¾	4¼	4¼	
4⅝	1⅞	Fed Scre

Commerce and Finance

Value of 1938 Home Building Permits 14 P. C. Above 1937

Business and Industry

U. S. Trade With Latin America Is 50 P. C. Below 1929

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the first 11 months of 1938, United States' trade with South America, Central America, the West Indies and Mexico averaged only about half that in 1929, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

We still have a long way to go before our total exports to and imports from Latin America reach predepression levels, continues the report.

Dollar Volume Drops

During the years 1921 to 1929 inclusive, the dollar volume of our total trade with all the Latin American countries amounted to about $150,000,000 a month, on the average. In 1936 the monthly value of total trade had risen from the 1933 low of $47,500,000 to $79,800,000; and in 1937, at the recovery peak, the average reached only $112,000,000. Over the first 11 months of 1938, this monthly average is estimated at $87,000,000, higher than in 1936 but far below the value of $173,200,000 a month for total trade from Patagonia to the Rio Grande with the United States in 1929.

A significant feature of the Conference Board's study is the analysis of our trade with South America by countries. During the first 11 months of 1938, we imported a total of $88,700,000 of goods from Brazil, while we exported $55,200,000 of our products to Brazil. Colombia also had a favorable trade balance with the United States, selling us $9,300,000 more of various commodities than she bought.

Exports to Argentina

By contrast, the value of our exports to Argentina exceeded our imports from that country by $42,600,000 in the first 11 months of 1938. Venezuela, whose riches in petroleum and other raw materials enable her to operate on a "cash-and-carry" basis, bought $47,800,000 of our products, while we purchased $18,300,000 of hers.

A similar analysis for Central America, the West Indies and Mexico during the period from January through November, 1938, shows that Cuba sells us more than she buys, while Mexico, the Netherlands, West Indies and Panama, including the Canal Zone, buy more goods from the United States than they sell to us. Among all the Latin American countries, Cuba has had the largest dollar volume of total trade with the United States during 1938.

Wool Growers Urge Abandonment of U. S Reciprocal Treaties

SAN ANGELO, Texas (AP) — The National Wool Growers' Association urged immediate abandonment of the United States reciprocal trade treaty policy.

The resolution was one of a long list of legislative measures which the organization adopted.

The "secret policy" of treaty negotiations "to trade off the products of American agriculture" was condemned. Congress was urged "to require that every treaty now called a trade agreement be submitted to the Senate for ratification as is provided for in the Constitution of the United States."

The Government was urged to speed up investigations of the wool top futures exchange and wool production, transportation, and marketing.

Continuation of the 1938 Commodity Credit Corporation wool loan was asked. Prompt enactment of a "truth in fabrics" bill requiring manufacturers to label on clothing the exact amounts and kinds of wool used, was requested.

Fiberglas Opens Sales Offices

TOLEDO—Owens-Corning Fiberglass Corporation, with main offices here and plants for production of glass textile products in Newark, Ohio, and Corning, N. Y., has announced the opening of six branch sales offices in Boston, New York, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago.

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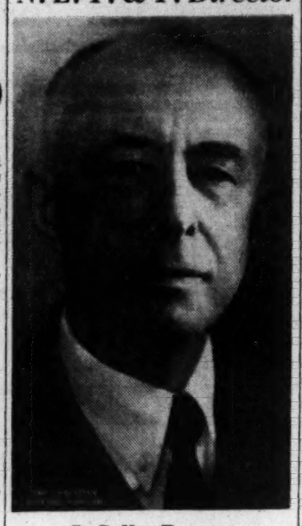

J. Colby Bassett

Elected a Director of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company. Mr. Bassett is a senior partner in the Boston law firm of Powers and Hall.

U. S. Housing Issue Attracts a Record Oversubscription

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury announced a record oversubscription for $100,000,000 of five-year, 1⅜ per cent notes of the United States Housing Authority.

Investors filed subscriptions aggregating $2,775,000,000, or nearly 28 times the amount of notes for sale. Subscriptions were so large that the Treasury decided to allot subscribers only four per cent of the amount they asked.

The notes, which are guaranteed by the Treasury, were the first to be offered by the Housing Authority.

Officials attributed the huge oversubscription to the glut of idle money which has sent the lendable excess reserves of banks to the unprecedented figure of $3,600,000,000.

Wallace Sees No Desire to Change Crop Control Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace told a conference of wheat growers that the "real friends" of farmers believe there should be "no substantial change" in this year's crop control programs for such basic products as wheat, cotton and corn.

Attending the conference were about 50 wheat producers from 21 states who came to Washington for a round-table discussion of the problem of low prices and surpluses of the bread grain.

Referring to Congressional proposals to change existing legislation, Mr. Wallace declared persons friendly to agriculture "realize that farmers are tired of having the program changed in the late winter and early spring. They don't wont any more of that thing."

The Department's 1939 wheat program calls for planting of 55,000,000 acres, compared with 81,000,000 last year. A sharp reduction is advisable, officials have said, because of huge price-depressing surpluses, both in this country and abroad.

The conference is to discuss the possibility of a grower referendum in the spring on invoking marketing quotas which would require farmers to hold wheat surpluses off the market or pay penalty taxes.

Officials said that if farmers exceeded the planting goal by a considerable extent, it might be necessary to order such a referendum.

Mr. Wallace told the farmers that the problem of low-priced wheat may continue "for some time in the future." He explained that prospects for increasing exports during the coming season were not bright. He declared, however, that present domestic prices would be about 15 cents a bushel lower if the Government had not inaugurated an export subsidy program designed to place 100,000,000 bushels of surplus American wheat in world markets.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

At the end of December we published the half-yearly statement of the country's gold reserves, as of September 30, 1938. The Bank of England then held £537,600,000 of gold valued at 140s. per ounce, the same amount as on March 31 six months previously. The Exchange Equalization Account held £297,800,000 at the end of March, and only £151,800,000 at the end of September, a loss in six months of £146,000,000.

The drain of gold, mainly to America, continued during the last quarter of the year, and by the end of December the Account's gold stock must have been well down below £100,000,000; the Economist, for example, estimates the end of the year figure at £80,000,000.

Early in the current year the authorities would obviously be obliged to restock the Account from the gold in the vaults of the Bank of England.

The step has now been taken, but of a size that was completely unexpected. The Bank of England values its gold not at current market price (around 150s. per ounce) but at predevaluation price of 84s.; at this price it ended the year with gold to the value of £327,000,000. It has now transferred to the Account £200,000,000, which is immediately written up in the books of the Account to its current market value.

Has Enough Gold

The Bank of England is left with sufficient gold for its proper reserves, according to most comments. I take it that this means the Bank of England will be able to publish a ratio of gold reserves to deposits and notes which will not outrageously offend the banking world by its strangeness. For so far as internal control of the British monetary system goes, gold has not one shred of significance, except in so far as the Bank may be legally required to do such or such because of the relation between its gold and something else. But the moment it became inconvenient or improper for the Bank to take any such action the law would conveniently be altered to relieve the obligation.

The country's gold reserves, which now stand around £600,000,000, at current market price, are useful for external purposes only. At present roughly half the reserve has been given to the Account, to defend the foreign exchange rates; so large a lump has been given at one time simply to impress upon speculators (who gamble in forward dollars in the expectation that sterling will be further depressed) that the British authorities still have plenty of ammunition, or at least think they have.

May Face New Crisis

Doubtless the authorities will be proven right, if the political situation improves during the coming year. If, as seems the more cautious expectation to me, the opposite happens, and we face new crises, then not even the whole £200,000,000 may be enough to feed the flow of money to America.

We are now in the last quarter of the financial year, and the quarter in which the greater part of the year's revenue is collected by the Government. We enter the quarter with a deficit of £249,000,000, which is about £77,000,000 worse than at the same time a year ago. By the end of the financial year most of this will be wiped out, but the odds are that revenue falls short of expenditure, in the normal budget, by at least £10,000,000. Expenditure in the normal budget does not, of course, include such expenditure on rearmament as is made out of borrowed money.

The budget prospect for next year turns on the size of armament and defense expenditure, and the proportion raised by taxation. A recent survey of British opinion by the British Institute of Public Opinion (branch of the Gallup survey) showed a majority in favor of borrowing, particularly amohg the richer sections of the community.

Civilian Defense Measures

The recently appointed Minister in charge of air raid protection, Sir John Anderson, proposes to spend £20,000,000 on steel stiffeners for house basements, and steel lean-to shelters where there are no basements. Experts in Spanish war practice say that this method is dangerous, not merely inadequate; and that the only protection for civilian protection is to build underground refuges below the depth range of high explosive bombs. The cost of such defense for industrial and heavily settled centers in England would be anything up to £500,000,000.

Whether the government will be forced to adopt such a program is a political problem; it is for the government to decide whether it can stand growing criticism of its foreign policy and at the same time even more rapidly growing criticism of its policy on civilian defense. It is for the government to decide, and take the consequences if it decides wrongly.

Economically, the plan which now holds the field and the plan of deep rufuges for all are enormously different. The £20,000,000 worth of tin-can shelters would use around 500,000 tons of steel joists and an equal tonnage of steel corrugated sheet in a total of 2,000,000 shelters. The total steel consumption would be about 8 per cent of the annual ingot capacity of the country.

This nibbling provision for civilian protection (not forgetting my gas mask which is still in a brown paper bag, since four months after delivering the mask the government has not yet been able to deliver the proper containers; and not forgetting the trenches in the park behind my house into which I am supposed to jump when the raid comes, dressed I suppose in a bathing suit since the trench is four feet deep in water) is paralleled in other sections of defense against air raid.

Must Not Disturb the Economy

We are to spend all of £3,000,000 sterling (not Scots mark you) on reserve switchgear for the Electricity Grid which ties together all our power stations, and is vital for the continuous operation of the country's economic and social organization. London has no sort of protection against fire while the Home Office and the London County Council quarrel about the right way to put out fires.

A reason most frequently advanced by government spokesmen for the modest scale of present defense proposals is that the economic effect of government rearmament and defense measures must be kept to the minimum amount of interference with ordinary peaceful economic pursuits. Adequate preparations, they must believe, would prove under modern conditions, so costly as to completely upset the economic system of today and the social structure which accompanies it.

This calls to mind Saki's famous satire in the Westminster Alice, which appeared in the Westminster Gazette during the Boer War period. The Minister for War had read a book which proved that war under modern conditions was impossible because no nation could afford it. That troubled him, until finally he found the solution of going to war, but not under modern conditions. His guns, it is true, were old and inaccurate, but the less use they would be against him when the enemy captured them. The satire is as apt today as it was two wars ago.

Rich Benefit Relatively Little From Exempts, Study Shows

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—With the tax-exempt issue still hot, despite Washington stories that organized state opposition may head off the President's "short and simple statute," Wall Street is thumbing with considerable interest the now six-months-old study of the subject made by the Treasury.

Several amateur summaries have been made in the past of the outstanding tax-exempts and who hold them, but the Treasury's is both the most up-to-date and the most authoritative. Even the Treasury had to guess in several spots, but it had access to its own files, from which it used some "hitherto unpublished material," and it used all the other sources it could.

The curious thing about the figures given is the light they shed on the popular notion that tax-exempts are rich men's hide-outs. To some extent they are, as the figures show, but not to the extent generally supposed. The figures start with the most appallingly large totals, and narrow steadily down.

There are an estimated $65,648,000,000 of securities outstanding which are partly or wholly exempt from federal income tax. It is from this colossal total that the figures start to dwindle down to the tax-evader.

Total $50,522,000,000

There must be deducted from this total some $15,126,000,000 which are held by governments, their sinking, trust, and investment funds, their agencies, and by Federal Reserve banks. This brings the total down to $50,522,000,000.

Of these, only about $28,000,000,000 are worth the rich man's attention, i. e., "wholly tax-exempt" and therefore free of surtax. The man who pays 30, 50, or 75 per cent surtax is little concerned with exemption from the 4 per cent normal tax, which the other $22,555,000,000 of "partially exempts" carry. The table is as follows:

(in millions of dollars)

Type of borrower	Total	Wholly Ex'm't	Part'ly Ex'm't
U. S. Govt	29,836	11,600	18,236
Fed. agencies	5,712	1,393	4,319
State & local	14,854	14,854	....
Terr. & Insular govts	120	120	....
Total	50,522	27,967	22,555

These obligations are all low yield. Only $880,000,000 was realized in 1937 from the "wholly exempt" category the rich man browses profitably in. The estimated net amount of interest exempt from Federal income tax for the fiscal year 1937 was as follows:

(In millions of dollars)

Types of borrowers	Total	Wholly exempt	Partially exempt
U. S. Govt.	770	209	561
Fed. agencies	157	44	113
State and local	620	620	..
Terr. and insular govts.	7	7	..
Totals	1,554	880	674

Of this total face value and interest, however, only a small part was held or received by the higher-ups in the income-tax brackets. The brochure says: ". . . at the close of 1935 individuals with incomes of $5,000 and over owned $2,063,000,000 of Federal securities and $2,562,000,000 of state, local, territorial, and insular securities. These data, however, are known to be incomplete." The report says that "there is evidenec that interest received from tax-exempts is more completely reported than the amount of the obligations owned. If interest received from tax-exempt securities reported for the year 1935 is related to the reported amount of tax-exempts owned, it reveals an average rate of interest of 4.6 (on) federal securities and 7.4 per cent in the case of State, local, territorial, and insular obligations."

Rich Men's Share of Tax

Since the true rate would have been more nearly 3 per cent for both categories, the figures can be jacked up to $3,000,000,000 of federals and about $6,000,000,000 of municipals. The total interest personally reported received was $189,000,000 from municipals and $94,000,000 from federals, or a total of $283,000,000. But of this only $108,000,000 was received by men in the income brackets beginning at $50,000 and upward.

Men in the income tax bracket $50,000 to $100,000 received only 7.5 per cent of their income from tax-exempts (either partially or wholly tax-exempt). Men reiecving from $100,000 to $150,000 received only 10.2 per cent.

And in the income brackets from $150,000 a year up, only 10.2 per cent of the income came from either partially or wholly tax-exempt interest.

These figures are of considerable interest because they support the observation of bond salesmen specializing in tax-exempts. Elaborate tables are drawn up to show at what level of income it becomes advantageous for a rich man to switch to tax-exempts. Roughly speaking, for example, if a tax-exempt yields 2 per cent, this is equivalent, to a rich man in the highest bracket, to a taxable coupon of 8 per cent. At the current spread between the yields on wholly tax-exempts and taxable securities of equivalent reliability, it is roughly estimated that the switching point comes when a man's income reaches about $44,000 and his tax-rate hits about 31 per cent. Above that he gets less net yield, after tax, from surtaxable than from wholly tax-free securities. Investment houses dealing in tax-exempts are plentifully supplied with experts and tables to show the wealthy man just how tax-exempts can save him money.

Security First Consideration

But these investment houses find little use for such tables. The natural procedure would be to ask a man his income, then run a finger up and down the offering sheets and find what he needs. But he generally won't tell his income. Wealthy men who are putting by a competency often want to invest in bonds secured by taxes, but because they are secured by taxes, not because they are tax-exempt. They are looking primarily for security. They are not concerned, much, with yield.

The buyers who are concerned with yield, and who make the market are first life insurance companies, then savings banks. One wealthy estate well known in Boston and New York will not buy tax-exempts on principle because it considers such would be unpatriotic, or words to that effect. Only 38 per cent of the tax-exempt interest reported in 1935 was reported by men with net incomes over $50,000—the very men who would benefit most by tax-exemption.

A table on page 104 of the Treasury's brochure illustrates this even more aptly. It shows among other things that:

(a) Out of the $283,000,000 of tax exempt interest reported by all income-tax payers, only $106,718,000 was "wholly exempt" interest received in income tax brackets from $50,000 up—where it would be worth while. On the other hand, about $136,000,000 was received in the income tax brackets below $50,000, where the wholly tax-exempt feature is worth little to nothing.

(b) In the $25,000 to $50,000 income bracket wholly tax-exempt interest was 5.7 per cent of total net income, against only 10 per cent among the millionaires receiving $150,000 and over. In other words, the men to whom exemption from surtax is most valuable weren't even twice as much interested in holding wholly exempt securities as the fellows to whom these tax-exempts brought little or no savings.

$21,863,000,000 Tax Exempts

Corporations in 1935 reported ownership of $21,863,000,000 of tax-exempts (against at most $10,000,000,000 held by individuals). They reported interest received on tax-exempts of $713,000,000; but of this, $516,000,000 was received by corporations reporting no net income, who therefore wouldn't pay any tax anyway; and only $197,000,000 was reported by corporations reporting net income at all. (The table doesn't show how much of this was received by corporations reporting net income so small that a part at least of their tax-exempt interest wouldn't be taxable in the corporation's hands even if the exemption were removed.)

On this $197,000,000 of tax-exempt interest, the exemption was only worth the normal tax on corporations, now 19 per cent, or less than $40,000,000.

The Treasury's study ends with a summary of estimated holdings of tax-exempts. It is confessedly incomplete by about $14,000,000,000. It is as follows:

(In millions of dollars)

Category—	Total	Federal	Local, Territorial
Total	65,648	46,350	19,298
Govt. & Res. holdings	15,126	10,802	4,324
Net	50,522	35,548	14,974
Individ. under $5,000 net income	1,334	827	507
Indiv. $5,000 net income and over	4,625	2,063	2,562
Banks (excl. mutuals)	17,685	14,916	2,769
Life Insurance cos	5,840	4,416	1,424
Other ins. cos	1,157	835	322
Nonfinance corps	2,126	1,767	359
Mut. savings bks	3,231	2,400	831
Fraternal benefit	550	....	....
Foundations	67	....	....
Universities, colleges	29	....	....

These account for $36,640,000,000 of the $50,522,000,000 in the hands of the "public." Probably the figure of $4,625,000,000 for personal incomes over $5,000 needs to be jacked up to $10,000,000,000, accounting for about $5,500,000,000 of the missing $14,000,000,000. A good deal more is probably in the hands of persons with no net income to report. The last half dozen categories are probably very incomplete.

Not a Lareg Loophole

The gist of the story, however, is this:

Of $65,000,000,000 outstanding only $50,000,000,000 is in the hands of nongovernmental owners.

Of this $50,000,000,000 only $10,000,000,000 is in hands of noncorporate, tax-paying private owners.

Of this $10,000,000,000 the reported income is only about $283,000,000.

Of this $283,000,000, only $245,000,000 is wholly tax exempt, and therefore of interest to the rich man.

Of this $245,000,000 of wholly tax-exempt interest received, only $106,718,000 was received by higher ups in the income-tax brackets $50,000 and up who could get any tax benefit out of it.

Of this $106,718,000 received in the higher-up brackets only $44,878,000 was received by the real top dogs reporting $150,000 or more a year.

If this $45,000,000 were taxable at the top surtax rate of 75 per cent, the Treasury would get about $34,000,000 more than it gets. That figure seems to be what really rich men are getting away with. And of course if they had to pay the full tax on this interest, the governmental borrowers would have to pay them more to buy their bonds, so the $34,000,000 is only the gross apparent loss.

Against this imaginary loss of $30,000,000 in revenues, the Treasury's budgeted outlays are now running around $9,500,000,000 a year, up about $4,000,000,000 in the last six years.

So this does not appear to be a very large loop-hole.

Baldwin to Pay Mortgage Bond Coupons in Stock

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Baldwin Locomotive Works directors voted to pay coupons due March 1, 1939, on the company's refunding mortgage bonds, 5 per cent convertible series due 1950, in preferred stock in lieu of cash.

For each $30 coupon on the $6,470,900 principal amount of these bonds issued and reserved for issue, one share of 7 per cent cumulative $30 par value preferred stock will be issued. Dividends on this stock will accumulate from March 1, 1939.

The board declared the regular semi-annual dividends of $1.05 per share of the 51,767 shares of 7 per cent cumulative $30 preferred stock issued and reserved for issuance. The dividend is payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 18.

Canadian Tea Imports

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada imported more coffee but less tea in 1938 than in 1937, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported. Coffee imports totalled 43,139,830 pounds against 38,398,164, and tea 37,592,064 pounds compared with 40,122,186.

Building Permits Increase 58 P. C. During December

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Building permit valuations for cities excluding New York were 58 per cent higher during December than the like month of last year according to Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins.

"This increase was brought about by a gain of 65 per cent in the value of new residential buildings and of 94 per cent in the value of new nonresidential buildings" she said. "A decrease of 7 per cent was shown in the value of additions, alterations, and repairs.

"A new building code became effective in New York City the latter part of January, 1938. This caused a large influx of applicants for permits during the months of December, 1937, and January, 1938, which normally would have been spread over a much greater period.

"In studying the cyclical trend of building, the data excluding New York City are of much greater significance than are the data for all cities including New York. When the New York figures are included, there is a decline of 6 per cent in total building construction, comparing the current month with December, 1937.

"There was a decrease of one half of 1 per cent in total permit valuation in December as compared with November. This decrease is considerably smaller than the usual seasonal decline. The value of new residential buildings decreased 15 per cent and the value of additions, alterations, and repairs showed a decline of 3 per cent.

"In contrast, there was an increase of 23 per cent in the permit valuation of new nonresidential buildings. These data are based on reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 2,078 cities having an aggregate population of 60,230,000.

"During the calendar year 1938, permits were issued in cities reporting to the Bureau for buildings valued at $1,694,345,000. This is an increase of 3 per cent as compared with the year 1937. The value of new residential buildings over the same period showed a gain of 14 per cent. There was a fractional decline in the value of new nonresidential buildings and a decrease of 16 per cent in the value of additions, alterations, and repairs."

Fair Labor Act May Be Tried In Court Next March

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. (AP)—The first action filed by the Wage-Hour Administration to enforce the Fair Labor Standards Act will probably be tried at the next term of U. S. District Court here, which is in March.

The suit has been filed to enjoin the Central Weaving and Spinning Corporation of Fayetteville from violating the Act.

The corporation manufactures silk and rayon cloth and pays its employees on a commission basis. The complaint alleged the mill paid some employees less than 15 cents an hour and had failed to keep records required by the Wage-Hour Act.

The Act sets a minimum pay of 25 cents.

George A. McNulty, Associate General Counsel of the Wage and Hour Division, who filed the suit, said a number of similar suits in other parts of the country would follow.

The suit, he said, was not regarded as a "test" case, but a routine step in enforcement. The Wage-Hour Act provides for such civil suits as well as for criminal actions.

The action seeks to restrain the corporation from engaging in interstate commerce. The complaint set forth the cloth sold by the company is made of raw silk and rayon shipped here from outside the state. The manufactured product, it said, is also transported in interstate commerce.

The complaint charged that in the case of many of its employees the mill made entries in its records pertaining to wages and other conditions that it knew to be false.

The mill employs about 150 workers.

Connection of House of Morgan And Aetna Insurance Co. Broken

NEW YORK (AP)—A connection of 120 years of the House of Morgan with the Aetna Insurance Co., a fire and marine underwriting company, has been broken by the resignation from its board of J. Pierpont Morgan, it is disclosed.

Mr. Morgan himself had been a director for 40 years. His resignation was in line with his policy, announced several years ago, of easing up on his business activities.

Aetna Insurance Co. was founded in Hartford, Conn., in 1819.

Latest authorities list Mr. Morgan as a director of Discount Corp., of New York, Pullman Co., Pullman, Inc., U. S. Steel Corp., Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Co., Church Hymnal Corp., Church Life Insurance Corp., Church Pension Fund and Church Properties Fire Insurance Corp. He is also a partner in J. P. Morgan & Co. and a member of the New York Stock Exchange.

Aetna Insurance Co. was organized in the parlors of the coffee house run by Joseph Morgan, the great-great grandfather of the present J. P. Morgan.

He was a hotel proprietor, was interested in the stage coach business and in banking. He was one of the organizers of Aetna and a member of its first board.

His son, Junius Spencer Morgan, was a merchant of Hartford, but later accumulated a fortune in banking. He was the second Morgan to be a director of Aetna. The late J. Pierpont Morgan was the third, and the present J. P. Morgan the fourth.

Lockheed's 1938 Sales Estimated at New Peak

BURBANK, Calif.—Indicating a new high sales record for a 12 month period, Robert E. Gross, President of Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, in a preliminary review of 1938 operations, estimated that gross sales for the past year would reach a new peak of about $10,000,000, including spare parts and special equipment. This figure represents approximately a 100 per cent gain over the previous high record of $5,209,985 reported for the same period a year ago. Sales for the first six months of 1938 totalled $5,111,699.

As of December 31, 1938, the backlog of unfilled orders on the company's books totalled upwards of $30,000,000. According to Mr. Gross, all of the business represented in this figure is scheduled for delivery during 1939. Beginning in March or April, the company expects to be turning out an average of one plane each working day.

France's Financial, Economic Gains Restore Confidence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—A marked improvement in the financial and economic position of France accompanied by a gradual return of general confidence in the future is being generally reported by observers here.

This is not to say that there is still not a long way to go before things are quite normal again. The fears of a possible return to conditions existing 12 months ago are still heard in certain quarters, where uneasiness continues as to political developments. But despite this lurking uncertainty, it is commonly agreed that France has turned the corner and that the new road leads to improvement beneficial not only to this country but to the whole of Europe.

"Realistic" Budget

The failure of the general strike undoubtedly strengthened the Daladier Government and made possible the introduction of M. Paul Reynaud's "realistic" budget. For a long time, according to one financial authority, France had been having not a budget but merely a statement of revenue and expenditure, and the favorable balance quoted existed only on paper. For 1938, the official statement showed an estimated balance on the right side of 37,000,000 francs ($974,000 approx.) but it is expected that the true position was nearer to a deficit of 9,500,000,000 francs.

During the present year, a deficit will probably also be registered—particularly if more millions have to be devoted to increased armaments—but both the financial exports and the general public have the feeling that they are now being told the true facts of the situation, and that M. Reynaud is genuinely out to put French finances on a proper basis.

The struggle in the Chamber and the Senate over the new budget lasted three days and it was only when the Government made the issue one of "No Confidence" that a number of measures objectionable to the Left parties were carried. Among these latter were the 2 per cent tax on wages (approved with only minor changes) and the abandonment, on grounds of economy, of all public works projects except those already started.

Dividend Information

An amendment giving the Treasury full access to information regarding the dividends collected by the banks for their customers was carried against the wishes of the Finance Minister. The aim of this is to avoid any evasions of taxation. But in any case returns from the banks will not be produced before Feb. 1, 1940, and this may not turn out to be as profitable as its sponsors imagine, since it will mean increasing the number of employees.

During 1938, the franc fell to its lowest level for 14 years, but for the last seven months it has been more or less stable, and certain experts maintain that the franc is really undervalued today. Be that as it may, it is clear that French exports have been helped by this devaluation, as is shown by the fact that during the period June-November last year, these increased by 60 per cent, so that they now cover about 80 per cent of the country's imports. Measured in terms of gold, French products are now 25 per cent less in price than those of England or the United States.

The bank rate is now down to 2 per cent, and M. Reynaud has expressed the hope that industry may soon benefit from cheaper credit.

The struggle over the 40 hour week has developed into an effort to meet the just claims of labor without at the same time upsetting production or hindering increased production in industries such as that of armaments. It is now a system in which reasonable payment if allowed for overtime and amounts to this, that while the basis is still a week of five days of eight hours a day, the ultimate decision as to whether this principle will be applied is left to the employer.

Business Confidence

Under such conditions, greater confidence is returning to business, since it is also felt that the Government will not interfere with legal profit. France, according to one comment, has again returned to work; and at the moment there is no evidence that the cost of living has appreciably increased over wages.

The financial rot has been stopped and M. Reynaud now requires three years in which to see fulfilled his plans for establishing a really balanced budget, mainly on the basis of state economies. The course of internal politics and of foreign affairs are the two factors which will determine his success or failure. Unfortunately, both are still uncertain. But that France believes it can now develop along sound lines is an important advance.

Commodity Prices Decrease 0.3 P. C. In Week of Jan. 21

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices decreased 0.3 per cent during the week ended Jan. 21, according to the U. S. Department of Labor. The downtrend was declared caused by weakness in prices for farm products and building materials.

The decline placed the all-commodity index of 813 price series at 76.6 per cent of the 1926 average. The index is at the level of a month ago, the lowest point reached in the past 4 years, and is down 5.2 per cent from a year ago.

In addition to the farm products and building materials group, hides and leather products, fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products, chemicals and drugs, and miscellaneous commodities declined slightly. A minor advance was registered for the textile products group. Foods and housefurnishing goods remained unchanged from last week.

The raw materials group index declined 0.6 per cent largely because of lower prices for agricultural commodities, hides, and crude rubber.

Commodity Groups	Jan. 21, 1939	Jan. 14, 1939	Jan. 22, 1938	Jan. 23, 1937
Farm products	66.9	67.3	71.8	90.3
Foods	71.3	71.3	76.1	86.7
Hides and leath'r prods	91.8	94.1	97.1	102.6
Textile products	65.4	65.3	69.0	76.9
Fuel & ltg matls	73.6	73.7	79.1	76.9
Metals and mtl prod	94.5	94.6	96.5	90.7
Building materials	89.1	89.7	92.0	91.2
Chemicals and drugs	78.3	78.4	79.5	88.0
Housefsng goods	87.2	87.2	90.7	95.7
Miscellaneous	72.0	73.1	75.1	75.3
Raw materials	70.4	70.8	74.7	87.2
Semimfctd articles	74.8	75.0	77.5	85.6
Finished products	80.3	80.3	84.5	84.6
All commodities other than farm prod	78.8	78.9	82.8	84.1
All commodities other than farm prod&fds	80.4	80.5	83.7	83.1

New Haven Deficit In 1938 $11,623,193

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, in process of reorganization under the Federal Bankruptcy Act, operated under a deficit of $11,623,193 in 1938 it was announced here. This compares with a deficit of $7,713,451 for 1937.

The New Haven road's financial report disclosed that the company went $84,925 in the "red" for the month of December which compares with a deficit of $1,168,451 over a similar period the previous year.

After expenses, taxes and rents, the report showed a net railway operating income of $517,047 during 1938 as compared with an income of $4,591,390 for 1937.

Gross revenues in 1938 amounted to $73,080,141, a decrease of $8,062,446 under the previous year. Freight revenue decreased $6,340,117 and passenger revenue dropped $562,586 in 1938.

MASSACHUSETTS SAVINGS BANK
52 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON
INTEREST BEGINS FEB. 1

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.
BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Home Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Feb. 21
Other Massachusett. Savings Banks	
Medford Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Feb. 10
Brockton Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Feb. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20

Banking Service
1817 - 1939
BANK of NEW SOUTH WALES
Head Office: Sydney, Australia
General Manager: SIR ALFRED DAVIDSON, K.B.E.
Assets of £127 millions.
Over 900 branches in Australia, New Zealand & Pacific Islands.
London Offices at 29 Threadneedle St., E.C.2. and at 47 Berkeley Square, W.1.
Agency arrangements with Banks throughout Canada.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
600	Aero Sup Mfg B (1½e)	5	4¾	4¾
100	Air Assoc (.47½e)	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Alliance Inv	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
250	Alum Co Am	112	112	112
300	Alum Ltd	120	118	118
100	Am Airlines	19½	19½	19½
700	Ar Cyan B (.60)	23½	23	23
2100	Am Gas & El (1.40)	35⅞	35	35
25	Am G&E pf (6)	113¾	113¾	113¾
800	Am Lt & T (.30g)	16	16	16
25	Am Mfg	13¾	13¾	13¾
200	Am Meter (½g)	27	26½	27
100	Am Republics	7¾	7¾	7¾
800	Am Superpow	⅝	⅝	⅝
300	Am Superpow pf	19¼	18½	18½
200	Am Thread pf (¼)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
20	Appal El P pf (7)	109¼	109¼	109¼
100	Arfi Nat Gas	2⅝	2	2⅝
100	Ark Nat Gas A	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
300	Asso G&E A	12	12	12
200	Asso G&E pf	6¼	6	6
100	Asso G&E war	1-64	1-64	1-64
100	Atlas Corp war	¾	¾	¾
100	Atlas Plv	20¼	20¼	20¼
200	Austin Silver M	¼	¼	¼
200	Automat Prod	1	1⅜	1⅜
1200	Aviation & Tran	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Babcock & Wil	25½	25½	25½
100	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	19¾	19	19
400	Baldwin Loco war	6⅝	6¼	6¼
100	Baldwin Rub	7	7	7
300	Barium Sta Stl	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Bath Iron2Wks	6¾	6¾	6¾
1500	Beech Airc	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝
1100	Bell Airc	29	27⅜	27⅜
600	Bellanca Airc (.40e)	9¼	8½	8½
300	Berk&Gay Furn	1¼	⅜	1⅛
900	Bliss (E W)	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞
100	Blue Ridge	1¼	1¼	1¼
10	Bohack (HC) 1 pf	20½	20½	20½
100	Bowm-Bilt H	2½	2½	2½
200	Braz Tr L&P	7¾	7¾	7¾
500	Breeze Corp (.40e)	8½	8¼	8¼
1400	Brewst Aero (.10g)	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛
50	Brill pf	26	26	26
100	Brown Rubber	4¼	4¼	4¼
300	Buf N&EP2pf (1.60)	21¾	21⅝	21⅝
200	Burry Biscuit	2	2	2
100	Can Marconi	1⅛	⅞	⅞
75	Cap City Prod (.60)	6½	6¼	6¼
200	Carnegie Met	½	½	½
100	Carrier Crp	16⅞	16½	16½
200	Catalin Am	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Cen Ohio Stl	8¼	8¼	8¼
200	Cen Sh Pr	1	1	1
200	Chi Riv&Mach (.45e)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
300	Cities Service	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
200	Cit Svc pf	45	44⅛	45
10	Cit Svc pf BB	41	41	41
100	City Auto Stpg (.15e)	5¾	5¾	5¾
200	Cleve El Illum (2a)	36½	36	36
200	Club Al Uten	23¾	23¾	23¾
600	Colo Fuel & I war	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
100	Colts P F Arms (2a)	86	86	86
75	Colum G&E pf (8)	66	65½	66
1300	Colum O & E (.15e)	4⅛	3¾	3¾
500	Comwlth & So war	3-32	3-32	3-32
100	Comm Pub Svc (2)	26½	26½	26½
100	Compo Sh M vtc (1)	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
600	Cons Coppermin (¼e)	7	6¾	6¾
100	Cons G&E Balt (3.60)	72	72	72
100	Consol Stl Corp	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Copper-Bess	7	7	7
100	Corroon & Rey	2	2	2
1200	Creole Pet (1½a)	22¾	21¾	21¾
300	Crocker-Wh El M	6⅞	6½	6½
200	Crown Cork A	9½	9½	9½
1200	Crown Drug	1¼	1¼	1¼
50	Cuneo Press (1½g)	47¾	47¾	47¾
200	Dayton Rub (1½e)	14⅜	14	14
1000	Decca Records (.60e)	5⅛	5¼	5¼
200	Del Alay Sts (.20g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Dobeckmun	9	9	9
200	Duro-Test	5	4⅜	4⅜
1100	Eagle Pich Ld	10⅜	10¼	10¼
100	East G&F 6pf	10½	10½	10½
100	East G&F pr pf	21¼	21¼	21¼
50	East Sta pf B	16¼	15⅜	15⅜
7400	El Bond & Sh	10¾	10⅛	10¼
200	El Bond & Sh pf(6)	62	62	62
100	El Bo & Sh $5 pf(5)	53¾	53¾	53¾
100	Esquire-Coron (1.20)	7½	7¼	7¾
600	Fairchild Av(.30e)	11¼	10⅞	10⅞
100	Falstaff Brew(.60)	8	8	8
300	Fanny Farm(1a)	19½	19¼	19¼
500	Fidelio Brew	¾	¾	¾
100	Fisk Rub (½e)	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
50	Fla P¾L8?pf(1.31k)	65½	65½	65½
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.17e)	3½	3½	3½
50	Fuller (G A)	15½	15½	15½
25	Fuller $3 cv	19	19	19
100	Gas Util Ser	1½	1½	1½
100	Gen El Ltd (.70e)	16½	16½	16½
100	Gen Firepfg (.70e)	12	12	12
500	Gen Tel	14¼	14	14
25	Georg Pow $6 pf (6)	81	81	81
100	Gilbert (AC)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
20	Gilbert pf	29	29	29
400	Glen Alden Coal	4¼	4⅛	4¼
200	Grand Rap V (.20)	7	7	7
150	Gt Atl & P pv	80	80	80
700	Grum Aire E (.3e)	18⅛	18	18
900	Gulf Oil (1)	38½	37¾	38
100	Hartford Ray vtc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Harvard Brew	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Hecla Min (.30e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Holling Gold (.65a)	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
600	Humble Oil (2e)	66½	66	66
200	Hygrade Fd	13¾	13¾	13¾
50	Hygrade Sylv (1½e)	23¾	23¾	23¾
100	Il Iowa Pow	4	4	4
100	Il Iowa Pw div ct	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
300	Il Iowa Pow pf	21¼	21	21
500	Imp Tb Can (¾e)	29¼	29¼	29¼
100	Int Hyd-El pf	17	17	17
400	Int Pap&Pow war	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
2100	InternatPet (1½a)	25¼	25	25¼
100	Inter Prod	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Inter Vitam (.35e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
300	Inters Hom&Eg (.44)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	Ir Firmn vtc (1.20)	16½	16½	16½
100	Irv Air Ch (1a)	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
100	Jacobs (FL)	3½	3⅜	3½
100	Jeanette Gla	7¾	7¾	7¾
150	Jer C&L$3pf(5½)	76½	75	75½
200	Jon&Lau Stl	28	27¼	27¼
25	Jul & Koke (2a)	24	24	24
700	Lake Shore M (4)	48	47½	48
200	Leonard Oil Dev.	⅞	⅞	⅞
5400	Lockheed Airc	29¾	28½	28½
200	Lone Star Gas (.60e)	2⅞	8¾	8¾
300	Long Is Ltg	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Louis L&E (.40a)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Marion St Shov	9½	9½	9½
100	Massey-Harris	5¾	5¾	5¾
50	Mead John (3a)	126½	125	125
200	Merritt-C & S	5	5	5
200	Mesabi Iron	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Mich Bumper	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Michigan G & O	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Mich Stl Tube	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
200	Mid West Corp	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
100	Midvale (5e)	96	95	96
200	Midwest Oil (1)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
200	Molybdenum	5	5	5
60	Montg Ward A (7)	161	161	161
300	Moore (T) Dis	½	½	½
100	Mount City Cop	5⅛	5	5
100	Mount Prod (.60)	5	5	5
100	Nat Bellas Hess	⅞	⅞	⅞
150	Nat City Lin pf (3)	41	41	41
300	Nat Mfr & Strs	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
150	Nat P & L pf (6)	71	70	70
100	Nat Rub Mch	4	4	4
25	Nat Stl Car (1½g)	51¼	51¼	51¼
100	Nat Tun & Mines	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Nat Un Rad	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Navarro Oil (.40a)	13½	13½	13½
25	Neg P A 6% pf (1k)	61½	61½	61½
30	New Eng T&T (6)	106	106	106
350	N J Zinc (3g)	57	56½	57
200	Newmont Min (3e)	72	70¾	70¾
2600	Niag Hud Pow (¼e)	8¼	8	8
100	Niplssing Mns (.15e)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
400	Noma Elec (.65e)	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
200	Nor Am Lt&Pow	11½	11½	11½
700	Nor Sta Pw A	10½	10¼	10⅜
300	No West Eng (1¼g)	15½	15½	15½
200	Novadel-Ag (2a)	28	28	28
50	Ohio Ed pf (6)	103	103	103
200	Ohio Oil pf (6)	112¼	112¼	112¼
90	Ohio Pow pf (6)	113¼	113¼	113¼
200	Okla Nat Gas	10¼	10¼	10¼
50	Okla Nat Gas pf	39	39	39
300	Oldetyme Dist	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	32¼	32¼	32¼
100	Pac G&E 5½ pf (1¾)	29¼	29¼	29¼
1500	Pantepec Oil Am Sh	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞
100	Pender Gr B	8⅝	8	8⅝
100	Pa-Cent Airl	8½	8½	8½
100	PaWst&Pow	77	77	77
200	Pharis T & R	8¾	8½	8½
100	Phillips Pkg	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
900	Phoenix Sec	5½	5	5
600	Pioneer Gold (.40)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
200	Pitney-Bowes	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
300	Pitts Forg	10¾	10¼	10¼
100	Pitts Pl Gl	100¼	100¼	100¼
100	Premier Gld	2	2	2
100	Prosperity Co B	4¾	4¾	4¾
30	P S Ind $7 pr pf	46	46	46
40	P S Ind $6 pf	27½	27¼	27¼
50	Pug Sd P & L $5 pf	37½	37½	37½
200	Pyrene	5	5	5
30	Quaker Oats	114¼	114¼	114¼
30	Quaker Oats pf	158⅜	158⅜	158⅜
200	Red Bank Oil	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Reed Roll Bit (.80a)	30½	30½	30½
100	Reiter-Fost	1¼	¼	¼
200	Richmond Rad	3¼	3	3
100	Roch G&E pf D (6)	103	103	103
300	Rome Cable	10	9¾	9¾
400	Rustless I&S	10⅝	10½	10½
500	Ryan Cons Pet	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Ryerson & Haynes	⅝	⅝	⅝
75	Safety Car H&L (2e)	56	55¼	55¼
1100	St Regis Pap	3	2¾	2⅞
200	Salt Dome Oil	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
100	Scovill Mfg	21½	21½	21½
10	Scranton Lace (1)	20	20	20
100	Seeman Bros (2½)	31½	31½	31½
100	Segal Lock & H	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	Selected Indus	¾	¾	¾
100	Seton Leather (.80e)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
700	Seversky Airc	4⅞	4¾	4¾
50	Sherwin-Wms (1½g)	104¾	104¾	104¾
100	Simmons Har & Pt	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	So C Ed pf (1½)	29	29	29
200	St Oil Ky (1a)	18¼	18¼	18¼
100	St Oil Ohio (1)	19¾	19¾	19¾
100	St Pow&Lt	¾	¾	¾
100	Stand Fruct	8¼	8¼	8¼
200	Stand Sil-Lead	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Stand Stl Sprg (.40e)	28¼	28	28
200	Starrett Corp vtc	3½	3⅜	3⅜
100	Sunray Oil (.90e)	2	2	2
100	Taggart	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
400	Tampa El (2.24)	35¾	35½	35½
100	Technicolor (.4e)	19	19	19
200	Tilo Roof (1a)	12½	12¼	12¼
200	Tob Prod Exp (.35e)	4½	4½	4½
150	Todd Shipyds (5½e)	76½	76	76
100	Tri-Cont war	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Tung-Sol Lamp	3	3	3
1100	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	1¼	1	1⅛
200	Unit Gas	2⅞	2¾	2¾
300	Uit Gas war	¾	¾	¾
200	Unit Lt & Pow A	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Unit Lt & Pow A B	2¼	2¼	2¼
1000	Unit Lt & Pow pf	30	28¾	29

Total stock sales today, 99,000 shares; year ago, 76,000 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
4	Ala Pow 5s '51	99½	99½	99½
5	Alumin Ltd 5s'48	106	105⅝	105⅝
12	AmG&E 5s 2028	108¾	108½	108½
5	Am P&L 6s 2016	87	86½	86½
5	Am Seat 6s '46 stp	100¼	100	100
1	Appal Pow 6s 2024a	121	121	121
9	Ark PL 5s '56	102½	102¼	102½
18	As Elec 4½s '53	48¾	48	48¾
6	AsG&E 5s '50	32	31¼	32
5	As G&E 5s '68	30¼	30⅛	30⅛
6	As G&E 4½s'49	28½	28½	28½
6	As T&T 5½s'55a	73¾	72½	73¾
16	Baldw L 6s '50	99½	97¾	97¾
14	Bell T Can 5s '55 A	110	109¾	109¾
200	Birm El 4½s '68	88½	88½	88½
1	Birming Gas 5s '59	72¼	72¼	72¼
10	Can Nor P 5s '53	103¾	103⅜	103⅜
6	Caro P&L 5s '56	100½	100	100
2	Cen Oh L&P 5s '50	102¾	102½	102¾
7	Cen P&L 5s '56	99¼	99⅛	99⅛
2	Cen P&L 5s '56	99¼	99⅛	99⅛
2	Cen St El 5½s '54	35¼	35⅛	35⅛
5	Cen St El 5s '48	36¼	36¼	36¼
7	Cen St P&L 5½s '53	56⅜	55½	56⅜
3	Chi Ry 5s '27 ct	51⅞	51	51
4	Cities Ser 5s '69	69½	68¾	69½
12	Cities Ser 5s '58	69½	69	69½
21	Cities Ser 5s '50	70¼	70	70
4	Cit S G Pipe 6s '43	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
8	Cit S P & L 5½s '49	76	75¾	75¾
26	Cit S Pow 5½s '52	76	75¼	75¼
1	Commun P&L 5s '57	77	77	77
1	CommPbSvc5s'60	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
2	Con G Balt 4½s '54	126	126	126
33	Cont G&E 5s '58 A	87¼	86¾	87¼
2	Cubn Tob 5s '44	62¼	62¼	62¼
7	Cudahy Pack 3¾s '55	95¾	95¼	95¾
2	Det Int Br 6½s '52	84	84	84
2	Det Int Br 6½s '52 ct	84	84	84
12	East GF 4s '56 A	63¾	62½	63¼
4	Edison El Illum3½s'65	110¼	110¼	110¼
5	Elec P&L 5s 2030	73½	73	73
1	Empire Dis E 5s '52	99¾	99¾	99¾
19	Fla P&L 5s '54	96¾	96¼	96¼
5	Fla Pow 4s '66 C	98½	98½	98½
5	Gary E&C 5½s '44 st	95½	95½	95½
1	Gatin P 5s '56	104½	104½	104½
1	Gen Pub Ut 6½s '56	82½	82½	82½
11	Geo Pow 5s '67	96¾	96¼	96¾
1	Ill Nor Ut 5s '57			
4	Ill Pow & L 5s '56 C	96½	96	96½
1	Ill Pow&L 6s '53	102	102	102
10	Ill Pow&L 5½s54B	100	99½	100
2	Ind & Mich 5s '57	110¾	110¾	110¾
1	Ind Svc 5s '40	56½	56½	56½
4	Ind Svc 5s '63 A	54¼	54¼	54¼
3	Indnapls Gas 5s '52	77½	77½	77½
5	Inters Pow 6s '52	39¼	38½	39¼
1	Inters Pow 5s '57	57	56	57
14	Inters P Svc 5s '56D	85½	85	85
2	Ia Pub Svc 5s '57	104½	104½	104½
2	Il Sub Pw 6s '63A	40¾	40¾	40¾
1	Jer CenP&L4½s '61C	105¾	105¾	105¾
6	Jer Cen P&L 5s '47B	105½	105½	105½
2	Ky Util 5½s '55 F	97½	97½	97½
2	Ky Util 5s '69 I	93	91½	91½
1	Ky Util 5s '59 H	92½	92½	92½
11	Lehigh PS 6s 2026A	109	109	109
4	Lex Util 5s '52	100⅜	100	100
3	Lib McN & L 5s '42	104	104	104
1	Memph P& 5s '48	92¾	92¾	92¾
6	Milw G Lt 4½s '67	100	99½	99½
5	Minn P&L 4½s '78	100¼	100¼	100¼
6	Minn P&L 5s '55	104	103¾	104
3	Miss P&L Co 5s '57	90⅞	90½	90⅞
8	Miss Riv P 5s '51	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1	Mont-Dak P 6½s'44	101	101	101
1	Nat P&L 6s 2026A	99	99	99
6	Nat P&L 5s 2030B	95	95	95
6	Nat P&L 5s '54 C	80	79¾	79¾
5	N Eng G&E 5s '50	55	55	55
1	N Eng Pow 5½s'54	94	94	94
5	N Eng Pow 5s 48	92	92	92
6	N Ori P S 6s'49 A	93½	93⅛	93½
1	NY Pow&Lt4½s'67	107	107	107
15	NY St E&G 4s '80	100¾	99¾	100¾
1	Ogden Gas 5s '45	108¼	108¼	108¼
1	OklaNatGas 4½s '51A	105¼	105¼	105¼
10	Pac G & E 6s '41 B	113¾	113⅜	113¾
11	Pac P&L 5s '55	78¾	78	78
12	Penn Cen El 4½s'77	92	91⅞	92
5	Pen El 4s '71 F	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
3	Safe Har W 4½s '79	108½	108½	108½
2	Scullin Stl 3s '51	80½	80½	80½
10	Shaw W&P 4½s'67A	104¾	104¾	104¾
8	Sha W&P 4½s'68B	104⅞	104⅜	104⅞
1	So Cal Ed 3¾s '45	104½	104½	104½
2	So Cal Ed 3¾s '60	109	109	109
2	So West A Tels5s'61A	103	103	103
1	So West L&P 5s '57A	103¼	103¼	103¼
2	Std G&E 5s '48 st	58	58	58
14	Stand G&E 6s '51	58⅜	58	58⅜
1	Stand G&E 6s '66	58	58	58
5	Stand P&L 6s '57	58¼	58	58¼
1	Tenn El P 5s '56	90¼	90¼	90¼
43	Tex El S 5s '60	98	98	98
3	Tex P&L 5s '56	103⅜	103½	103½
1	Tide Wat P 5s'79 A	87	87	87
1	Twin CRT 5½s'52 A	50¾	50¾	50¾
4	Unit El NJ 4s'49	111	111	111
10	Unit L&RY 5½s'52	83	81½	81½
2	Unit L&Ry 6s'73 A	70½	70½	70½
1	Virg Pub S 6s'46	87	87	87
3	Virg PS 5½s'46 A	93½	93½	93½
15	Waldorf-Ast 5s '54	24	24	24
1	Wash Ga El 5s 2030	104	104	104
1	West Pa Tract 5s '60	112	112	112
2	West Tex Ut 5s '57 A	101½	101¼	101¼
2	W Un G&E 5½s '55A	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1	Wis Min L&P 5s '44	106	106	106
2	Wise P&L 4s '66 A	102	102	102
2	Peo Gas L&C 4s 81B	93¾	93¾	93¾
1	Phila Rap Tr 6s '62	78¼	78¼	78¼
1	PeoGasL&C4s61D	93¾	93½	93¾
2	Pen W¾P 4½s68B	108	108	108
1	Portland G&C 5s '40	69	69	69
3	Potomc Ed 5s '56 E	107⅞	107½	107⅞
1	Pub Sv Okla 4s 66A	107½	107½	107½
1	Pug Sd P&L 5s '50C	75½	75½	75½
1	Pug SdP&L4½s50D	74	74	74

Foreign Bonds

2	Bogota M Bk 7s '47	25¾	25¾	25¾
1	Cauca Val 7s '48	10	10	10
1	Den Mg Bk 5s '72 1X	92	92	92
10	Ger C Mun 7s '47	16½	16½	16½
2	Hambg El 5½s'38	18¾	18¾	18¾
12	Pled El 6½s'60 A	47	47	47
1	Rio de Jan 6½s'59	6¾	6¾	6¾
2	Terni Elec 6½s'53	46	46	46
3	Unit El Svc 7s '56	47½	47	47

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approval by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (e) Paid this year. (f) Payable in stocks. (g) Paid in 1937. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Cotton Prices

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	New York Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
March	8.40	8.40	8.32	8.40	+.02
May	8.10	8.14	8.09	8.10	
July	7.80	7.84	7.80	7.81	+.01
Oct	7.41	7.44	7.40	7.42	+.03
Dec.	7.40	7.42	7.40	7.40	+.03
Jan.	7.42	7.42	7.41	7.41	+.03

Spots 9.00, up 2 points.

	Liverpool Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Jan.	4.77	4.78	4.76	4.76	—.02
March	4.77	4.77	4.75	4.76	..
May	4.75	4.75	4.73	4.73	—.02
July	4.66	4.66	4.63	4.63	—.03

Spots 5.2, up 2 points.

Calls Public Relations Forum

NEW YORK—Owing to widespread confusion of thought on the part of management, labor, and the public as to what constitutes public relations in industry and what business and labor can do in the public interest to promote better understanding, McGraw-Hill Publishing Company has called a conference of 75 executive heads of leading American industrial corporations to discuss the problem in a closed meeting to be designated as The McGraw-Hill Public Relations Forum. The meeting will be held Feb. 9.

Wabash Seeks $7,500,000 Loan

WASHINGTON—The receivers of the Wabash Railway have applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue $7,500,000 of receivers' equipment-trust certificates bearing 3½ per cent. They said they had arranged for their sale, one investor taking more than $3,500,000. The certificates are to be issued by the Manhattan Company as trustee. They will mature in 15 semiannual installments of $500,000 each.

La Guardia Asks Cut in New York Telephone Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—A letter from Mayor La Guardia has been read at a hearing of the Public Service Commission charging "discrimination" against New York State telephone users in the matter of intrastate rates.

Herman Horowitz, Assistant Corporation Counsel of New York City, made reference to the letter addressed to the commission, in the course of consideration by the commission of evidence dealing with adjustments in short-haul toll rates.

The Mayor's letter read in part:

"Of far greater economic importance to the telehone users in New York City and State is the discrimination against them in the matter of intrastate toll rates.

"A comparison of the New York Telephone Company's intrastate charges with its own interstate rate indicates that its intrastate toll users are being overcharged from 16 per cent to 50 per cent. For station-to-station day rates, for example, there are these differences:

Station-to-station day rate (initial period):

Distance in Miles.	N. Y. Intrastate. 15c	N. Y. Conn. 10c	to Intrastate Higher by 50%
8-12	15c	10c	50%
16-18	20	15	33%
22-24	25	20	25%
28-30	30	25	20%
34-36	35	30	16%

"Obviously, the total intrastate revenues here involved are very substantial.

Says Charges High

"I understand that the New York Telephone and one other company are the only American Telegraph and Telephone Company subsidiaries in the entire country exacting higher tariffs for intrastate calls than for interstate traffic covering the same mileage.

"For distances in excess of forty miles the intrastate tolls charges of the New York Telephone Company are from 10 to 25 per cent higher than the rates of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company generally applicable to interstate business throughout the United States. Here are just a few examples:

Intrastate.	Approx. Air Miles.
1—Buffalo to New York City, $1.25	290
2—Albany to New York City, 75c	140
3—New York City to Buffalo, $1.64	290
3—New York City to Buffalo, $1.65	290

Interstate.	Intrastate Higher By
1—Buffalo to Newark, N. J., $1.05	10%
2—Albany to Newark, N. J., 65c	15%
3—New York City to Pitts., Pa., $1.40	18%

"Items 1 and 2 are station-to-station day rates, while Item 3 is the person-to-person rate, all for initial periods.

"The maximum scheduled distance between toll centers for the New York Telephone Company intrastate station-to-station call at the rate of 35 cents (initial period) is forty miles, while the maximum scheduled distance under the parent company's interstate schedule for the same rate, 35 cents, is forty-eight miles. Similarly the maximum distance between toll centers for station-to-station calls costing $1.05 is only 222 miles under the New York Telephone Company's intrastate schedule as against 300 miles under the American Telegraph and Telephone interstate traiffs.

Sees Discrimination

"The foregoing are mere illustrations of the New York Telephone Company's policy to discriminate against its intrastate users and to exact from them charges greatly in excess of those made by its parent company.

"More than two years have elapsed since substantial reductions were made in the interstate rates of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company. Ample time has been afforded the New York Telephone Company to eliminate its discriminatory charges. It should now be required to do so."

The New York Telephone

4-H Clubs Play Big Role In Denver's Stock Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 28—Aristocrats of the horse and cattle kingdoms, the finest bred animals in the country, begin their quest today for honors before an expected crowd of more than 150,000 that will attend the annual National Western Stock Show, Horse Show, and Rodeo for the next eight days here.

Greatest interest in the show is expected to be shown by the young farmers of America, the 4-H Club members, from nearly a score of States. Record entries of more than 250 club members to exhibit their blue-blooded cattle were on file several days before the show opened.

A high point of the 1938 show was the close competition between the 4-H Club youths. Leading experts in the cattle industry are expecting to see this year some of the finest livestock ever exhibited in any large show.

Gordon Grote, 16, of Mason, Texas, whose Hereford was bought on the hoof for $1 a pound, after winning both the 4-H and open class championships, was one of the outstanding features of last year's show. With his prize money Grote was able to go to college.

Nearly every inch of available space in the barns surrounding the mammoth Stockyards Stadium was filled with cattle, horses and other animals several days before the start of the show. Members of the entry committee estimated that more than 1,500 animals would be in competition.

Sales of individual cattle and carload lots, which follow the judging, during stock show week, are watched closely throughout the country.

Another highlight of the exhibition will be the horse show with several hundred saddle horses from more than two score of the finest stables from Kentucky to California competing.

This year's contest will be under the supervision of the American Horse Show Association.

Helping to carry on the traditions of the horse show that were established 33 years ago by their grandfather, the late George W. Ballantine, Virginia, 19, and Barbara Ballantine, 11, will lead a local delegation of contestants. Barbara, who in her seven years as an equestrienne has won 63 awards, 45 of them first prizes, will be the youngest owner-exhibitor of saddle horses.

Parent-Teacher Group Commends Court Reform in Children's Cases

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—The State Board of Managers of the California Congress of Parents and Teachers voted, when in session here, appreciation of court procedure designed to reduce to a minimum the number of spectators at trials involving children. The men commended for the reform are Robert H. Scott, Presiding Judge of the Superior Court; Clarence Kincaid, Master Calendar Judge in charge of criminal cases in the Superior Court; and Wilbur C. Curtis, Presiding Judge of the Municipal Court.

The P.-T. A. Board further went on record favoring State legislation to extend the protection voluntarily provided by the three judges. The procedure in question is outlined as follows:

1. In all criminal cases in which children are involved, the Master Calendar Judge will assign the cases to the regular criminal departments for hearing. The judges in these departments will be instructed to request the attorneys in these cases to stipulate that all spectators, excepting those persons actually connected with the case, will be excluded from the courtroom. If the attorneys so stipulate, spectators will be excluded and the judge will proceed with the trial.

2. In the event that the attorneys will not agree to exclude spectators, the trial judge will send the case back to the Master Calendar Judge for reassignment.

3. The Presiding Judge will then assign another judge to hear the case, and a small courtroom with limited space for spectators will be provided for the hearing.

The Presiding Judge of the Municipal Court has adopted a similar procedure for his cases, misdemeanors, involving children.

Boy Is Champion Pickaback Hiker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Claiming the title of World's Champion pickaback hitch hiker, is two-year-old Jackie Bell, who has ridden 18,000 miles on a knapsack on the shoulders of his father, Peter P. Bell, a former soldier.

Since they took the road last June, they have traveled 18,000 miles, hitch hiking from Louisiana to Seattle, Wash., Seattle to Los Angeles, Los Angeles to New York, and New York back to the Pacific Coast.

Being unable to find permanent employment, the father walks or secures rides from town to town, taking odd jobs here and there. Not downhearted about his lot in life, Mr. Bell smiled when asked if he ate regularly on the road, said he missed a meal now and then, "but the boy always eats; I see to that."

"And we're not kicking, are we, son?" He smiled at the little fellow on his back and the youngster smiled back.

Mr. Bell's total load weighs 78 pounds.

Oregon State Seeks Federal Air School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore.—Officials of Oregon State College here have filed applications with Federal authorities for the location of one of the Government's proposed aviation training schools for airplane pilots and mechanics.

Oregon State's School of Aeronautical Engineering has received national recognition during the past few years through the students graduated. S. H. Graf, head of the Department of Mechanical Engineering, has been informed that only colleges with established aeronautical courses will be designated as training centers for civilian pilots. The Oregon State course has been accredited since its inception, but no training has ever been offered in actual flying or in the field of aero-mechanics.

A program has been formulated and presented to federal officials. If the program is accepted it will be presented to the state board of higher education with the request that the work be added to the college's curricular activities.

Los Angeles Acts On Short Weights

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—To eliminate "short-weight" practices, Charles M. Fuller, County Sealer of Weights and Measures, has recommended immediate action by the present session of the State Legislature to prohibit the selling of meat by the slice.

In urging the amendment to the State weight-and-measure law, Mr. Fuller declared that housewives now frequently pay "considerably more for meat by the slice than they would be willing to pay if they knew the weight of the piece they are buying."

He also urged amendment to prohibit "slack fill" in packaging; if passed, it would require merchants to fill all containers, including transparent sacks, to the top before placing them on display.

Electric Chair in S. D.

PIERRE, S. D. (AP)—Gov. Harlan J. Bushfield Jan. 27 signed bills which after July 1, next, will make murder in South Dakota a crime punishable by death in the electric chair.

For the past 24 years the severest penalty for any cime in this State has been life imprisonment.

Southerners Honor 'Worthless' Book

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A book which was five years in the writing, twice destroyed and almost discarded in the end by its author as "worthless" won the Southern authors' award Jan. 28 at the seventh annual Southern Authors' luncheon in New York City.

The book is "Blow for a Landing." The award puts the modest author, Ben Lucien Burman, in the forefront of Pulitzer Prize contenders, and the illustrator, who was also cited, is Alice Caddy (Mrs. Burman).

In a year noteworthy for many fine Southern books Mr. Burman's story of shanty boat characters on the Mississippi, and especially of Willow Joe, received the unanimous acclaim of the writer-judges who gave it first place over "Black Is My True Love's Hair," by Elizabeth Madox Roberts; "The Yearling," by Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings, and "A Southerner Discovers the South," by Jonathan Daniels, which, with six other books, received honorable mention.

Mr. Burman's books have been compared with Mark Twain's, and his description of a Mississippi flood in the latest book has been called the finest piece of descriptive writing of modern literature concerning one of these inundations.

Free Ferry Plan Pushed in Oregon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE DALLES, Ore.—The Chamber of Commerce of this city will attempt to set in operation a system of free ferry boats across the Columbia River where bridge service is not readily available. The proposed plan would place ferries at important highway points along the Columbia from Umatilla to Astoria. The present method provides a few toll-boats and only two free ferries.

The chamber will seek through the Legislature to amend the present Act governing ferries and provide free services at any point, at the discretion of the State Highway Department, with the concurrence of the State of Washington.

With the completition of Bonneville Dam Last year and the consequent development of Bonneville Lake more than 50 miles in length, more frequent ferry service at highway points between the coast and this city, and especially between Portland and here, has been found desirable. Bridges across the Columbia are few, and all but one are toll-bridges.

Toy Balloon Travels Far With School's Greetings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ARCANUM, Ohio—A penny balloon filled with gas from a jet in the high school laboratory and released by the natural science class of the Arcanum High School was picked up in Syracuse, Ind., after traveling 125 miles.

The balloon was released Dec. 24, 1938, with a note wishing the finder "A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year." The message was signed by Francis Middleton, the natural science teacher. On Jan. 10, 1939, a Syracuse boy and his sister picked up the balloon and wrote wishing Mr. Middleton "A Happy New Year."

Alabama's Woman Sheriff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WETUMPKA, Ala.—Mrs. W. A. Austin, Alabama's only woman sheriff, has taken over the duties of her office. Mrs. Austin received the nomination in the primary last May by a majority of more than 1,500 votes over three male competitors.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

PALM BEACH, FLORIDA—6 rooms, completely furnished; location central, near ocean; adults. 346 Brasilian. P. O. Box 29.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, MASS., FENWAY—Attractive 1 and sleeve-3-4 rm. suites; free refrig., large recep. hall; elevators; comfortable and warm; $45 to $65. MRS. BAILEY, KEN. 6319. GEORGE A. GILES AND SON, KIR. 2345, Realtor.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, Adjacent to The Mother Church—Homelike housekeeping suites, 1-5 rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Rates upon request. SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST. 24a Clearway Street.

CAMBRIDGE—1-2-3-4 rm. suites, fireplaces, free refrig., ample closets; pleasantly and conveniently situated; restricted tenancy; $40-$70. George A. Giles and Son, KIR. 2345, Realtor.

HOUSES TO LET

NEAR ASILOMAR, CALIF.—Artistically furnished house, living and dining rooms, verandah, kitchen, 2 bed and bathrooms; garages; garden. P. O. Box 425, Pacific Grove, Calif.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

WANTED, HOTEL ACCOUNTING EXPERIENCE—Young man, 10 years excellent background in hotels, resorts, clubs; managed back and front units; married; desires to learn; object, hotel manager. Box C-58, 824 Van Nuys Bldg. Phone DR. 74532. Los Angeles, Calif.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES WANTED

OLD PIECES WANTED
Fine Antique Shop, 91 Charles St., Boston, has a few clients who now want authentic old pieces that have been in your family; prompt, courteous dealings. Cap. 3945.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Charming English cottage type duplex apt.; restricted community. Phone Lon. 0944.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

'37 Buick Tour. Sedan, Model 68, Radio, Heater, Trunk. Driven small mileage; A-1. $665
See Mr. Schramm
HOOVER MOTORS
PARK SQUARE, BOSTON HUB. 7100

DRESSMAKING

FOR GUARANTEED satisfaction, patronize MME. HERMINE'S SHOP. Expert Tailoring. Dressmaking. Millinery. Alterations. Fur Work; lowest prices. 486 Boylston St., Room 39, Boston. Tele. Kenmore 5977.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

PRINCIPAL wanted, public school experience, M.A. degree. Private School Teachers' Bureau, 3 Conway St., Roslindale, Mass. PAR. 5635.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

BARGAINS IN FURNITURE
Exceptional "Buys" in living rooms, bedrooms, dining rooms, rugs, odd pieces; highest quality. Samples from better manufacturers; also selected items from fine homes. Complete line SIMMONS Beautyrest bedding.
LLOYDS FURNITURE GALLERIES
239 East 60th Street, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Houseman, butler in guest house, 17 Winchester St., Brookline, Mass. Tel. LON. 9054.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER, Boston suburb, father, 2 children; state salary, education, religious affiliation. W.W.M., 105 Stultz Rd., Belmont, Mass.

JEWELERS

WE PAY Fair Price for Your Diamonds and Jewelry
M. MILAN
387 Washington Street, Boston

INSTRUCTION

INSTRUCTION in public reading given adults or children; individually or in groups.
IRMA THOMPSON
231½ Church St., Greenwich, Conn.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods.
NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman,
184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass.
Telephone TALBOT 2400

MOVERS—PACKERS Responsible service. Local, interstate. WOOD BROS., 40 Water St., Arlington, Mass. Ari. 0210—0211.

PAYING GUESTS

"CORALEDGE"
Coconut Grove, Miami, Florida
Overlooking Biscayne Bay
Attractive Guest House for Christian Scientists
Write or Phone 4-6010

PIANOS FOR SALE

MASON & HAMLIN Baby Grand Piano—Brand new; will sacrifice to move at once. BOYLSTON PIANO COMPANY, 423 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.; COM. 3666.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution. 12 Royal St., Watertown Mass. Tel. Mid. 6766 or Center Newton 3074.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Central Florida country home, 3 acres with 300 ft. lake frontage; beautifully landscaped; 200 citrus trees; 8-room modern house, 2 baths, 2-car garage, servants' quarters; located near Mt. Dora, Fla.; $15,000. Write Owner, MRS. J. E. DEERBOWER, Tangerine, Fla.

HOMES
For Sale or Rent

In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley, and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 373 Harvard Street
Brookline Asp. 1504
355 Commonwealth Ave. Cen. Newton 5252

WINTER PARK, FLORIDA—Stucco, hollow tile home, clay tile roof, eight beautiful rooms and two baths; large lot on chain of tropical lakes; garage, servants' room; automatic oil furnace; all conveniences; appraised for loan at $17,500. FOR SALE at $12,500. REAL ESTATE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. WINSLOW & WESTON, Realtors.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26 & 32 Fenway—Attractive rooms and suites; meals optional; rates $5 per week and up. Mr. Alphin, KENmore 1974.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Few small comfortable rooms with board; $9-$12 per week; parking or garage. Tel. LON. 9054.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 105 Huntington Ave.—Large, sunny, attractive room, suitable for one or two people; kitchen privileges. Com. 9409. M. Peakes.

BOSTON, 96 Gainsboro St., Suite 3—Warm, attractive room for one; reasonable; parking. Apply after 4 P. M. COM. 3896.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester St.—Attractive rooms, warm house; convenient location; permanent or transient guests; parking. LONg. 8775.

MIAMI, FLA.—Las Palmas modern Rooms; clean, comfortable, convenient, reasonable, harmonious; twin beds. 40 N. E. 29 St. Tel. 2-9300.

N. Y. C., 215 W. 101st (9-A)—Sunny corner, two exposures, tile lavatory, large closets, twin innersprings; gentlemen; business couple.

N. Y. C., 230 W. 76th (Apt. 43)—Spacious, well-furnished, desirable; convenient transportation; suitable one, two. TR. 4-0843.

ROOM with private bath in large single house in best part of West Medford, Mass.; breakfast and garage optional. ARL. 6639-W.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
Pleasant room in private home; circulating oil heat. 140-19th Avenue N. E.

WEST PALM BEACH, FLA. — 2 beautiful rooms, nicely appointed, baths, three exposures each room; private home; quiet, charming surroundings, lake block. Hazel Utley, 234 30th St.

YE LANTERN INN, West Palm Beach, Fla.—Beautiful furnished double rooms; conveniently located. 220 Evernia Street.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, gardener, English, married, 18 yrs. experience; references; can do all repairs on estate. C. H. Harris, 118 Grosvenor Road, Needham, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

LADY'S maid, colored, highly recommended; fine sewing; take charge wardrobe, traveling, visiting. MO. 2-4088, N. Y. C.

PART-TIME position wanted by efficient secretary-stenographer; knowledge bookkeeping; college education. Write L. M. J., 424 Bergen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

GERTRUDE S. THORNTON—Gregg Shorthand, Typing, Dictation; private lessons. 9 Norway St., S. 21. COM. 3119 (Boston, Mass.).

PIANO teacher, 10 yrs. experience Chicago; modern methods; studied with internationally known teachers; come to home. Shepherd 6035-W, Washington, D. C.

Spanish Royalty at Mass

ROME, Jan. 27 (AP)—The former King and Queen of Spain, Alfonso and Victoria Eugenia, with other members of the Spanish Royal Family attended a mass in the Spanish Church of the Virgin of Montserrat today in celebration of Barcelona's capture by the Insurgents.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-2503
9-10 a. m. — 6-7 p. m. daily, except Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PHONE 3-9145
ED. S. MOORE, INC.
NOTHING BUT INSURANCE — WE WILL BOND YOU
TEL. 3-6236
2028½ 1st AVE. N. - BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

LUNCHES
and
DINNERS
Miss Mary Beard
400½ North 20th Street

ELECTRIK MAID BAKE SHOP
Deliveries from 2 Stores
1104 So. 12th St. 3-8377 — 1014 So. 20th St. 7-5871

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE
21st St. at Ave. B Ph. 3-5164

JACKS COAL & TRANSFER CO.
All Good Grades of
COKE *and* COAL
PHONE 3-0209

DISTINCTIVE MILK
for Discriminating People
WHITE DAIRY CO.
DIAL 2-2101
Consistenly Above
Rigid Health Requirements

It Pays to Shop
at
E. E. FORBES
For Everything in Music Line
403 N. 20

Southern Dairies Ice Cream
Also
Pasteurized and Raw Milk
PHONE 3-6227

Specialists in the Etiquette of
FLOWERS
MARTIN FLOWERS INC.
PHONE 7-3103 1919 11TH AVE. S.

UTOPIA BOB JOYCE
Pressing Cleaning Dyeing Altering
Conveniently Located
Cash and Carry
Branch Offices
Prompt Delivery Service
Phone 3-4216

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes.
WASHABLE WALLPAPER

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
2016 Third Ave. Phone 3-4125

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HAND BAGS
of unmistakable quality

A B C Coke
"Alabama's Best Coke"
SMOKELESS FUEL CO.
Phone 5-1546

ICE
CONSUMERS ICE DELIVERY CO.
Phone 3-5246

MOBILE

The Jersey Farm Dairy
Grade A Raw Milk
J. P. HEUBACH, Prop.
Address
1260 Washington Ave.

Gayter's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price

McBroom Shoe Shop
Invisible Resoling
for
Real Foot Comfort
11 St. Emanuel St. Dex. 654

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Walnut 1037-J.
Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 6 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Our Annual
FEBRUARY SALE
now going on
Furniture, Rugs, and Draperies reduced—
Reductions up to 50%
Buy on our Easy Club Plan at sale prices
Frank Tennille FURNITURE COMPANY
80 Years Montgomery's Favorite Furniture Store
109-111 Commerce St. 212-214 Bibb St.

Free Burning COAL
Prompt DELIVERY
ATLANTIC ICE AND COAL CO.
CEDAR 97

I. A. KENT
Staple and Fancy Groceries
WESTERN MEATS
FRESH VEGETABLES
910 S. Court St. Phone C-4241-42-43

DAVIS MOTOR CO.
Pontiac—Cadillac—LaSalle
U. S. Tires, Interstate Oil and Grease
One-Stop Service Station
401 Montgomery St. Phone Cedar 178

I. A. KENT
Staple and Fancy Groceries
WESTERN MEATS
FRESH VEGETABLES
910 S. Court St. Phone C-4241-42-43

SHULMAN'S
For Fine Cakes
Delicious Bread and Rolls
SHULMAN'S BAKERY
902 S. Court Street C-4548

FLORIDA

BRADENTON

Montgomery Roberts Co.
"Where Shopping Is a Real Joy"
BRADENTON, FLORIDA

CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2012 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
VEGETABLES—GROCERIES—MEATS AND BAKERY GOODS

DAYTONA BEACH

PHONE 329
Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
OIL BURNERS
PAINTS and VARNISHES
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
116 SO. SEGRAVE, DAYTONA BEACH

Look for the New Things First at
YOWELL-DREW CO.
Daytona Beach's Largest Department Store
"Quality Did It"

TRY OUR FINE WESTERN MEATS
Tony's QUALITY GROCERY
Loomis and Seagrave Phone 507

THE BOOTERY
Daytona's Finest Shoe Store
Exclusive Dealers Selby Arch Preserver Enna Jettick
Tel. 858 104 S. Beach

JACKSONVILLE

JEWELRY
Quality Gems
Watch Repairs
Sterling Silver—Gifts
F. L. FLECK & CO.
5 W. Forsyth Street

VIOLA JOHNS' BEAUTY SALON
The Exclusive Beauty Salon in Jacksonville
Air Conditioned
317 W. Forsyth St. Phone 5-7673

Jacobs Jewelers
The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
TEL. 5-7100

Williams Auto Service
"WILLO BATTERIES"
Complete Automobile Service
23rd and Main Sts. Phone 5-0999

IRON FIREMAN
"The Machine That Made Coal an Automatic Fuel"
Authorized Dealer
JOSEPH NEEDHAM
PLUMBING AND HEATING
16 S. Laura Phone 5-6062

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE
(Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 5-0762
10-3 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Just Arrived! The New
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
for Spring 1939!
Whites, Solids and Fancies
Exclusive with Levy's
Priced from 2.00 to 5.00
LEVY'S
Adams at Hogan

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

FLOSSYE ROFFÉ Inc.
Gowns and Hats
Windsor Hotel Lobby
TELEPHONE 5-5934

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

WALTER HAWKINS
Tree-Ripened
ORANGES and GRAPEFRUIT
PECANS—GUAVA JELLY
MARMALADES
—Send a Box Home—
224 W. Bay Street 'Phone 5-1663

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertising, phone 32445
9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LaSalle Beauty Shop
Thirty-Nine Years in Miami
PHONE 2-5687
124 SEYBOLD ARCADE and 214 SEYBOLD BLDG. MEZZANINE FLOOR
All Branches Beauty Culture
SOFT WATER USED

We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
769 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph. 2-7696

MARFLEET'S
Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILL FOLDS, SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4981

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

CALL 3-5610 for Appointment
Lucille André Beauty Salon
Every Department of MODERN BEAUTY CULTURE
SUITE 904 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG.

Abstracts—Title Insurance Escrows
Dade-Commonwealth
TITLE COMPANY
37 N. E. First Street Phone 2-7666

FLORSHEIM, RED CROSS AND ENNA JETTICK SHOES
We appreciate your patronage
The new
COWENS
155 E. Flagler duPont Bldg.

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
Penton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

"Exclusive Dealer of Robert's Oriental Delicat"
Mary's Hat Shop
"THE" Milliner With a Talent for Your Particular Style
MARY F. KEMP, 161 S. E. 1st St.
Urmey Hotel Bldg. MIAMI, FLA.

MIAMI BEACH

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY — CLEANERS
A modern service for particular people
Better Way
MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
Office and Plant: 1237 20 St. Phone 53143

Phone 5-4901
Flamingo Gown Shoppe
Importers
Sportswear—Millinery
Afternoon and Evening Gowns
of Distinction
818 Lincoln Road

FLORIDA

MIAMI BEACH
(Continued)

Loyola Davis
"The Little Dressmaker"
Creator of Styles Designing Alterations
LeRoy Hotel Lobby Floor, Collins Ave. at 33 St. Phone 5-6411 Miami Beach Florida

LOUIS' GRILL
731 LINCOLN ROAD
Luncheon 45c-65c
Dinners $1.00
"Just Good Food"
Tenth year on the beach

ORLANDO

GAGE HATS
have been added to our exclusive lines of beautiful millinery.
Millinery Salon, Second Floor

Dickerson Shoes
Arch-Relief and Archlock
Also I. Miller and Rhythm Step Shoes
Shoe Salon, Street Floor
DICKSON - IVES
The Woman's Store

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

The Whistling Oyster
Famous Gift Shop
Near Patio in Washington St. Arcade
Orlando, Fla.
The Whistling Oyster

The Complete Food Store
TUTHILL'S
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
470 North Orange Ave. Phone 6139

The Latch String
For Truly Distinctive Eating
Pull the Latchstring
at 718 MAGNOLIA

Where Your Patronage Is Appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES *and* ACME CLEANERS
135 E. CHURCH
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

FOR SERVICE NOW
Tires—Batteries
Electrical—Lubrication
GIBBS' SERVICE
Orange at Jackson

PALM BEACH

ALTA CARTER
318 WORTH AVE. PALM BEACH
TABLE APPOINTMENTS
Decorative Linens
China — Glass
Decorations
Formerly at 6 Via Parigi

SARASOTA

See "MARK" before it happens
THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

Bay View Cleaners and Laundry
429 MAIN STREET
A Complete Cleaning Service
PEERLESS CLOTHES SHOP
SMART SUITS—SHOES
SHIRTS—TIES—HOSE
for Men and Boys
338 Main Street

POINT SERVICE
HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop.
Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Goodrich Tires—Exide Batteries
PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 4721

MONTGOMERY-ROBERTS COMPANY
DEPARTMENT STORE
Sarasota's Fashion Center
Main Street

The Sport Shop
"For Sports Wear and Everywhere"
KNOX HATS
GAGE HATS
AT FIVE POINTS

ST. PETERSBURG

TRIANGLE COFFEE SHOP
Quality Food—Moderate Prices
Magnolia Arcade
440 First Avenue North

Tannar's
Exclusive Millinery
110 First Ave. N. Phone 64-072

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG
(Continued)

Rogers
Highest Standard of Work
1700 Central Ave. Phone 4137

Diamonds Watches Silverware
GIFTS *of All Kinds*
Owen-Cotter Jewelry Co.
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
Florida Arcade Opposite Poinsettia Hotel

Suwannee Hotel Beauty Shop
Mrs. M. Ray Schmidt, Proprietress
Complete Beauty Service
122 Fifth St., North Phone 6096

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

The Garden Cafeteria
A Delightful Place to Eat.
232 Second Street, North

DENT & ENGLISH CO.
Men's Shoes, Clothes, Hats and Furnishings
333 Central Avenue

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

Darling DEPARTMENT STORE
505-509 Franklin Street

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK

WOLF BROS. Inc.

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
PORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

You haven't shopped at all until you've shopped at
HATCH'S
WEST PALM BEACH

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
400 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

INSURANCE
CONSTANT SERVICE
B. D. COLE INC.
INSURANCE ENGINEERING
218 South Olive Ave. Phone 4117

NORGE Refrigerators
Burkhardt's Electric Shop
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis St. Tel. 5804

LOGAN-MOORE-SHIRK LUMBER CO.
One Square South of Belvedere Road and F. E. C. Ry.
LUMBER and BUILDING MATERIAL Tel. 8161

THE LOG CABIN
TEA ROOM
325 Datura Street
Sizzling Steaks, Fried Chicken and Waffles, Sea Food, Fresh Vegetables
Good Food, Harmonious Surroundings

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH
(Continued)

The Jolley Motor Co.

SALES SERVICE

Winter Haven — Auburndale

A Leading Stationery Store
BOOKS—GAMES—GIFTS
HALSEY & GRIFFITH
West Palm Beach

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

MORGAN STATIONERY CO.
"Gifts of Distinction"
Social Stationery
Bridge and Party Supplies
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Complete Office Outfitters
WEST PALM BEACH PAHOKEE

PALM BEACH MATHER CO.
FURNITURE—REFRIGERATORS
FLORENCE RANGES—RADIOS
New Address
434 CLEMATIS AVE., TEL. 6254
West Palm Beach, Florida

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0671
8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

ADAIR REALTY & LOAN COMPANY
- Real Estate — Renting
- Loans — Insurance

Telephone Walnut 0100
HEALEY BLDG. ATLANTA

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
FOR FLOWERS
Phone Walnut 0008
8 PEACHTREE STREET

Nationally Known
SHOES
for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN
Every Type of Footwear for the Entire Family
BYCK'S 083 PEACHTREE STREET

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N.E.
ATLANTA, GA.

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shop at
Sears and Save
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
MACON, GA.

Marvin's Grocery
GROCERIES AND MEATS
The Store of Quality
Phones 138-139 2105 VINEVILLE AVE.
Prompt Delivery

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Forty-five years of continued service increases our responsibility.
DIAL 3-5191

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND TUITION

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Zum "RÜDEN"
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Ladies' Ready Made Garments
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Union of South Africa

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Union of South Africa

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(Continued)

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Union of South Africa

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(Continued)

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DEPENDABLE GOODS
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JOHN ORR & Co JOHANNESBURG

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Petrol, Oils, Tyres
PYROIL
109, Commercial Rd. Phone 4170

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(Established 1902)
United Buildings, Bank St., Pretoria
Cables: Judgment Pretoria
Reference: Standard Bank of South Africa

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Superior accommodation. Large Grounds and Gardens. Tennis, Clock Golf, Swimming Bath "Filter Plant." Water sewerage. Garages. Next to Christian Science church.

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Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

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Ann St. Valley—Oxford St., Bulimba—Terminus, Clarfield—Sandgate Road, Nundah—Five Ways Grange, Newmarket—Cor. Chalk St. and Lutwyche Road, Lutwyche—Sandgate Central—Pier Avenue, Sandgate.
FREE DELIVERY ALL BRANCHES

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Edward St., Brisbane, Australia

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126 Adelaide Street, Brisbane
(Opp. Finney's)

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For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 41754
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SERVICE STATION
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"BONNIE JEAN" Chocolates
MISS INGLIS
Dilworth Bldgs., Queen St., Auckland

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WE DELIVER
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Furs to Measure
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HOSIERY - LINGERIE
CORSETRY - GLOVES
144 QUEEN STREET AUCKLAND

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High Class Dressmaking
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TOOLS, KITCHENWARE
ELECTRICAL GOODS
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OF N. Z.
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(Continued)

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Hats
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AUCKLAND

Mary Elizabeth Hats
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MATRONS and LARGE FITTINGS
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QUEEN ST., AUCKLAND
No other address

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and Contractor
3 Woodchester Avenue, Christchurch
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Noted for Quality and Value
J. J. BROOKES
Shoe Specialist
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(Next Civic Theatre)

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For Dependable Drapery, Clothing and Furnishings
GLOUCESTER STREET
CHRISTCHURCH

WELLINGTON

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Weddings Children
Miniatures
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Its amazing popularity proves its unvarying excellence.

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AUCKLAND WELLINGTON
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CUBA STREET, WELLINGTON
Smart Shoes at Moderate Prices

LINDSAY'S LTD.
Smart Shoes at Moderate Prices
Courtenay Place (opposite St. James)
Lambton Quay (opposite Midland)

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW ZEALAND

WELLINGTON
(Continued)

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DIC on the Quay
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James Smiths for Philips Radioplayers Illustrated is the "Theaterette" model. Price 13 Guineas or 25/- Deposit and easy payments.
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We Guarantee What We Sell
Free Delivery City and Suburbs

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Fashionable Shoes
with
Good Fitting and Service
The T & G Bldg., Lambton Quay

HOPE BROS. LTD.
Men's and Boys' Outfitters
83-85 CUBA STREET
185 Featherston St. 27 Courtenay Pl.

Smart Hand Bags! Travelling Goods!
For anything in leather or fibre visit Wellington Headquarters. We sell QUALITY goods at the price of the commonplace.
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No Branch Shops

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GOOD PRINTING ALL THE TIME
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FURNITURE and FURNISHINGS
QUALITY VALUE
Manners Street and Riddiford Street

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Building and Alterations
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Specialists in Imported Model Frocks
Blouses, Lingerie and Hosiery
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Daily Deliveries City and Suburbs
H. D. Fonks, Prop.

"THE DAINTIES"
MRS. B. E. TUCKER
Caterers for
HOME MADE CAKES
Weddings, Parties, Socials, etc.
96 WILLIS STREET

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Æneas (Acts 9:33f.)—*E-ne'-as* (first *e* as in debate, second more sustained as in key, *a* clipped-short).

Attest (272:24)—*A-test'* (*a* clipped-short, *e* short).

Back of this word is the Latin *attestari*, "to bear witness to," based on *testis*, "witness." Persons who attest to the truth of a thing, affirm it to be true or genuine from experience. Things that attest to such a truth stand as manifest proof of it.

Bias (381:3)—*Bi'-ass.*

As an adjective ("a bias design") this word suggests "diagonal, slanting"; as an adverb ("it was cut bias") it means "in a slanting manner"; as a verb ("he biased their opinions") it means "to incline to one side"; as a noun it has a literal sense ("a decorative bias") of "a diagonal or slant," and a figurative sense ("the bias of education") of "a leaning of the mind; a tendency; an inclination; a prejudice."

The root of the word appears to be the Latin *bifacem*, "looking sidewise or slanting; squinting." This appearance, of course, is characteristic of one who is biased—one who has his own slant on things—and is giving an indifferent or skeptical hearing to the other side.

"Carnally minded" (Rom. 8:6)—Might well be rendered "the thought of the flesh" or "material thinking."

Conjecture (330:17)—*Kon-jek'-ture.*

Our word came to us from the Latin *conjectura*, "a guess," compounded of *cum*, "together," and *jacere*, "to throw." A conjecture, then, involves a casting of things together into a guess—a haphazard inference based on presumptive evidence."

Davy, Sir Humphry (152:14)—*Day'-vih.*

This noted English chemist (1778-1829) was the discoverer of chlorine as an element; and he also devised the famous screen-enclosed safety lamps for use in gaseous mines. He was knighted in 1812 and was created a baronet in 1818. Cuvier said of him: "In the opinion of all who could judge of such labors, he held first rank among the chemists of this or any other age."

Enmity (273:12)—*En'-mih-tih.*

This word (from Latin *in*, "not," and *amicus*, "friend") designates the quality or state of being deeply hostile. It expresses unfriendliness, ill will, malice. It is not so open as hostility, nor so active or outwardly bitter as animosity; it is concealed—sometimes dormant—hatred.

Because of the deep-seated mental nature of enmity, as opposed to outward antagonism, which flames up, cools, and may be forgotten, it has been said that one's only enemy is one's own enmity.

"God is a Spirit" (John 4:24)—The margin of the Revised Version omits the indefinite article ("a"), as do Moffatt, Weymouth, and others.

Impugn (273:23)—*Im-pune'.*

This word came to us from the Latin *impugnare*, "to fight against" (*pugnus*, "fist"). Our earliest use of the word was in the literal sense of "to fight"; but today we have restricted it to assailing with words or arguments—the fighting has become entirely verbal, insinuative.

"Lydda and Saron" (Acts 9:35)—*Lid'-a* (*i* short, *a* as in *sofa*); *Say'-ron* (*a* long, *o* short—the pronunciation being regrettably omitted from the latest edition of Webster's).

Lydda was a Judean town situated in the fertile plain of Sharon (Saron), about 10 miles southeast of the port of Joppa.

Omni (466:2)—*Om'-nih* (both vowels short).

This combining form is adopted from the Latin *omnis*, "all."

Philip (Acts 8:5f.)—Not *Fill'-up*; sound it *Fill'-ip.*

Radical (167:30)—The last vowel is not short *u*, but clipped-short *a*.

This word comes to us from the Latin *radix*, "root," which is also found in "eradicate," which means "to take out by the roots."

When we speak of "radical reliance," we suggest a reliance which is firmly rooted, fundamental, thorough. A "radical change," to note another use, hints a change as different as a planting would be if it had different roots. We also hear the word "radical" used in politics; and here it is applied to the doctrine of one—or the one himself—who demands sweeping and fundamental reforms, reforms reaching down to the roots of government (generally designed to equalize social conditions).

Science (I Tim. 6:20)—Not *si'-unse*—much less *sahnse*. Sound it *si'-ense* (*i* long, *e* clipped-short).

The word here renders Greek *gnosis*, "knowledge acquired by learning, effort, or experience."

Sychar (John 4:5)—*Si'-kar* (*i* long, *a* as in *arm*).

Washing (241:27)—Not *waw'-shing*, and certainly not *wawrsh'-ing*. Sound it *wosh'-ing* (*o* short).

Whole (Acts 9:34)—To be sounded without the *w*, *hole*.

It is of extraordinary significance that in Middle English, "holy" and "whole" were represented by one word, *hool*, "hale, sound." In one section the word took on the *y* suffix and became "holy"; and in another it acquired a dialectical *w* prefix and became "whole." But there is much to ponder in the fact that, in earlier days, the holy man—he who was adjudged pure and saintly—was known to be a whole man (complete, entire, unblemished, sound, hale).

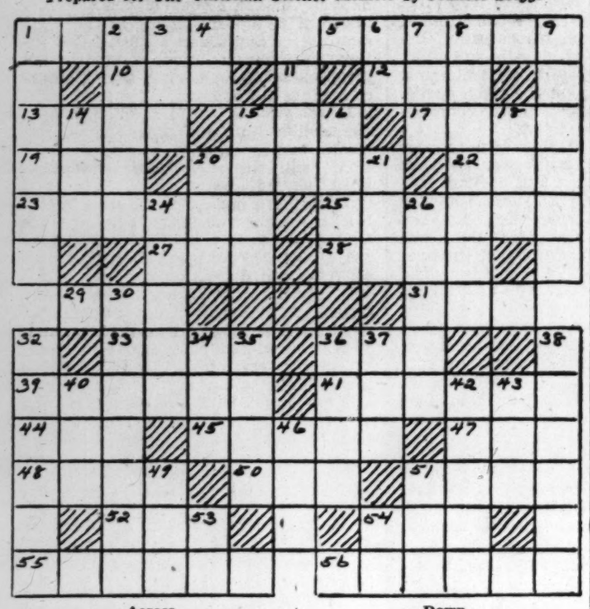
Here, then, was an early recognition of the fundamental link between right thinking and health or wholeness.

Signposts along the King's Highway

Then are they glad because they be quiet; so he bringeth them unto their desired haven.—PSALMS 107:30.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

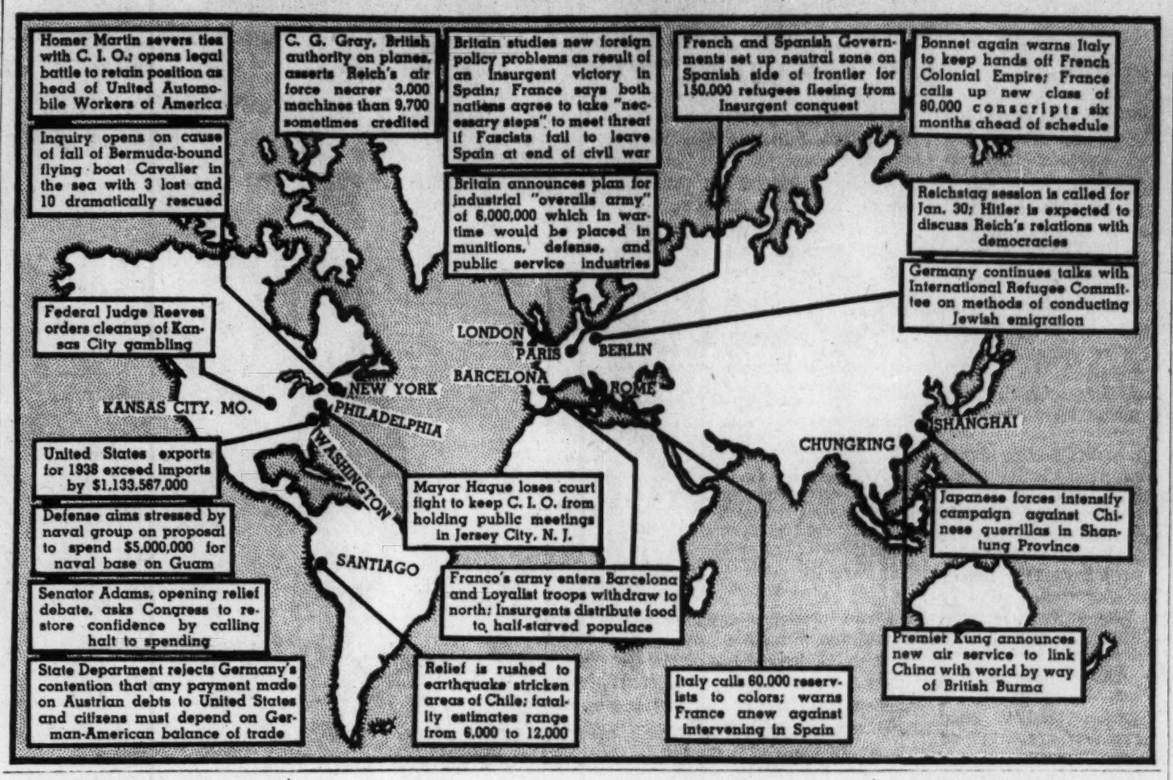
1—Who commanded the sun to stand still?
5—Who ate curds and whey?
10—What plant would you find in West Indies?
12—What musical sound precedes "la-la"?
13—What musical instrument was played by Hermes?
15—How was Mr. Wardle's servant, Joe, described in "Pickwick Papers"?
17—What is the projecting part of Saturn's rings?
19—Would you eat or don a caftan?
20—In Greek mythology, who was eponymous ancestor of Dorians?
22—What tree is found in Canary Islands?
23—What was first name of President known as "Old Hickory"?
25—What is an alphabet derived from Devanagari?
27—What bird may have ear tufts?
28—What river of Austria flows to Danube?
29—What is the driver's compartment on a motor truck?
31—How does a sailor answer in the affirmative?
33—What sculptured animal at Lucerne, Switzerland, was designed by Thorwaldsen?
36—Where do pins usually fall when bowled from the alley?
39—What is the wolf found in Asia?
41—What mollusk is considered out of season during the spawning period?
44—What is one of primary veins of a leaf?
45—What shrub would you find in Hawaii?
47—Who was mother of ancient Irish gods?
48—What yellow cheese is made in balls and usually colored dark red outside?
50—What language is spoken in wilder parts of Bengal?
51—What Scotch navigator was a reputed pirate?
52—What is the common European gull?
54—What coin might you spend in Peru?
55—What is capital of Niger colony?
56—A tenant under a lease is called what?

Down

1—Jacob crossed and recrossed what river?
2—Would you plant, spend, or shoot an ashraf?
3—What is a coal scuttle?
4—Above.
6—The sego lily is flower of which State (abbr.)?
7—What is a friar's title?
8—What is an illusory image?
9—Who was one of the three Graces?
11—What tree is used in Bengal for carving?
14—What is any of grand divisions of geological time?
15—Hen.
16—Would you expect a tune, food, or heat from a clavicle?
18—What did Shakespeare use as a fanciful or derisive title?
20—What is an emblem of dawn?
21—What is a sibilant letter of primitive Greek alphabet?
24—What was first name of famous legendary English outlaw?
26—What artificial flies are used by anglers?
30—What State would you visit to see Muscle Shoals?
32—What is a high-backed settle?
34—What suffix forms diminutives?
35—What old measure of land equalled one or two fardels?
36—What is the raw silk thread used as a core for tinsel?
37—What Philippine woody vine has a sour but edible fruit?
38—What is the basket or frame in which American Indians bind an infant?
40—Concealed.
42—The kra has a long what (pl.)?
43—What is the yarn of a warp?
46—What African antelope is related to water bucks?
49—What is 13th letter of Hebrew alphabet?
51—What measure of distance in India varies with locality?
53—You and I.
54—If you were in Berlin, in what direction would you travel to reach Breslau (abbr.)?

(Answers Appear Among the Advertisements)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Homer Martin severs ties with C. I. O.; opens legal battle to retain position as head of United Automobile Workers of America
C. G. Gray, British authority on planes, asserts Reich's air force nearer 3,000 machines than 9,700 sometimes credited
Britain studies new foreign policy problems as result of an Insurgent victory in Spain; France says both nations agree to take "necessary steps" to meet threat if Fascists fail to leave Spain at end of civil war
French and Spanish Governments set up neutral zone on Spanish side of frontier for 150,000 refugees fleeing from Insurgent conquest
Bonnet again warns Italy to keep hands off French Colonial Empire; France calls up new class of 80,000 conscripts six months ahead of schedule
Inquiry opens on cause of fall of Bermuda-bound flying boat Cavalier in the sea with 3 lost and 10 dramatically rescued
Britain announces plan for industrial "overalls army" of 6,000,000 which in wartime would be placed in munitions, defense, and public service industries
Reichstag session is called for Jan. 30; Hitler is expected to discuss Reich's relations with democracies
Germany continues talks with International Refugee Committee on methods of conducting Jewish emigration
Federal Judge Reeves orders cleanup of Kansas City gambling
LONDON
PARIS
BERLIN
BARCELONA
ROME
NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA
KANSAS CITY, MO.
WASHINGTON
SANTIAGO
SHANGHAI
CHUNGKING
United States exports for 1938 exceed imports by $1,133,567,000
Mayor Hague loses court fight to keep C. I. O. from holding public meetings in Jersey City, N. J.
Japanese forces intensify campaign against Chinese guerrillas in Shantung Province
Defense aims stressed by naval group on proposal to spend $5,000,000 for naval base on Guam
Senator Adams, opening relief debate, asks Congress to restore confidence by calling halt to spending
Franco's army enters Barcelona and Loyalist troops withdraw to north; Insurgents distribute food to half-starved populace
Premier Kung announces new air service to link China with world by way of British Burma
State Department rejects Germany's contention that any payment made on Austrian debts to United States and citizens must depend on German-American balance of trade
Relief is rushed to earthquake stricken areas of Chile; fatality estimates range from 6,000 to 12,000
Italy calls 60,000 reservists to colors; warns France anew against intervening in Spain

Little Chauncey

"Shall I fill in this embarrassing lull in the conversation, mater?"

Though the Deed Be Small

Very slight words and deeds may have a sacramental efficacy if we can cast our self-love behind us in order to say or do them.—George Eliot.

In Lighter Vein

The Look That Means "Enough"

Hostess: "Did you have enough to eat?"

Small Boy: "Yes, ma'm. Didn't you see my mother look at me?"

After Selling Refrigerators in Greenland

"Was he a good salesman?"

"Good! Say, that fellow sold framed copies of the Declaration of Independence in England."

But It Might Be a Compliment

Amongst those who have given casuistical replies to authors who sent books on approbation Gladstone must be numbered.

He once assured an author that he would "lose no time in reading his book."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Neatly Rebuked

The traveling entertainer was giving a performance.

"If any lady or gentleman in the audience will call out the name of some female character in Shakespeare," he said, "I will endeavor to portray the character."

"Florence Nightingale," suggested a woman in the crowd.

"I said Shakespeare, not Dickens," said the entertainer, with dignity.—Pasadena Post.

Too Much Territory

"Marry me; Darling, and I'll make you the happiest wife in forty-eight states."

"Not me. I don't care to live in a trailer."

Glad To!

She: "Now that we are engaged, dear, you'll give me a ring, won't you?"

He: "Yes, certainly, darling. What's your number?"—Glasgow Citizen.

Uncle Benny Doesn't Deliver

Friend: "If you're going to be an author, you'll need a portable typewriter."

Youth: "I'd rather have the big standing size."

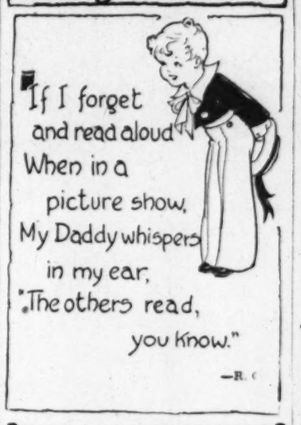
Friend: "Yes, of course, but you'll find a portable easier to carry to and from the pawnshop."

Plenty of Them

Sandy was seeing Piccadilly Circus for the first time when his English friend said, "I suppose you thought it was a real circus with horses, lions, and everything."

Looking at the hurrying crowds, Sandy replied, "There's yin thing, ye hae mair clowns in this circus than ah've seen in ony ither."—People's Journal (Dundee).

Manly Manners



Quotation for Today

LET thy speech be better than silence, or be silent.—DIONYSIUS.

Monitor Movie Guide

The Girl Downstairs (MGM)—Sentimental story about a wealthy bachelor who becomes slightly enamoured of an heiress, but finds that it is her kitchen maid in whom he is genuinely interested. Franchot Tone is the gentleman; Franciska Gaal, the maid; Rita Johnson, the heiress. Walter Connolly, Reginald Gardiner, and Reginald Owen are in the cast. Family.

The Great Man Votes (RKO)—Comedy about a widower who drinks heavily, but insists that his children must know their classical backgrounds. A city election gives him the chance to re-establish himself and to justify the faith that his children keep in him. John Barrymore, Virginia Weidler, and Peter Holden act the chief parts skillfully. Adults and young persons.

The Lady Vanishes (Gaumont)—Spy story, adroitly directed by Alfred Hitchcock, with one gang of secret agents trying to foil another as a Continental train rumbles through the Balkans. Suspense and humor are neatly mingled by actors who know their business. Margaret Lockwood, Michael Redgrave, Paul Lukas, Dame May Whitty. Adults and young persons.

Mr. Moto's Last Warning (20th-Fox)—Another in the series of stories about the super-detective. This time he is busy foiling the plans of secret agents who would blow up the French fleet as it enters Port Said. Peter Lorre, Ricardo Cortez, Virginia Field, Carradine. Adults and young persons.

Sweethearts (MGM)—Technicolor operetta built around Victor Herbert's opus, reviving some of his old tunes and adding new ones. A backstage story recounts the efforts of a Hollywood scout to win over the leading players, and the counterplots of the stage producer to keep them. All elaborately done. Jeanette MacDonald, Nelson Eddy, Frank Morgan, Ray Bolger, Florence Rice, Mischa Auer, Herman Bing, Reginald Gardiner. Adults and young persons.

They Made Me a Criminal (Warners)—John Garfield, rising movie actor, in a story about a pugilist suspected of murder and believed to have been killed in an automobile accident. A fruit ranch in the West provides opportunity for his regeneration. Mr. Garfield acts the part with assurance. The "Dead End" kids, May Robson, Claude Rains, Gloria Dickson. Adults and young persons.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family — "Kentucky," "Out West with the Hardys," "A Christmas Carol," "The Great Waltz," "Submarine Patrol," "You Can't Take It With You," "Brother Rat," "That Certain Age," "If I Were King," "Arkansas Traveler," "Girls' School," "Boys Town," "Four Daughters," "My Lucky Star," "Carefree," "Keep Smiling."

Adults and Young People—"The Shinning Hour," "The Story of a Cheat," "Bob, Son of Battle" ("To the Victor"), "The Young in Heart," "The Citadel" (mature), "Drums," "The Sisters," "A Man To Remember," "Stablemates," "The Mad Miss Manton," "Too Hot to Handle," "Three Loves Has Nancy," "Boy Meets Girl," "Marie Antoinette," "Algiers" (mature), "Alexander's Ragtime Band."

Adults Only—"Thanks for the Memory," "Amphitryon," "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife," "Dreaming Lips," "Club de Femmes."

Public Service

Alexandria, Va.

The following incident, showing the unselfish qualities of "the father of his country," has come to light as the time draws near for the celebration of George Washington's anniversary.

After the hardships of the Revolutionary War, Washington journeyed to his beloved Mount Vernon, where he was desirous of making a new start in the farming and commercial activities which he had been thinking about for a long time.

The State of Virginia was eager to show its appreciation of the services of Washington, and decided to grant him a large block of shares in two navigation companies developing the James and Potomac Rivers.

When Washington learned of this he was grateful; but since he had never accepted reward for his labors in the public service, he felt obliged to refuse. Then he reconsidered the offer and decided to accept the shares, not for himself, but on behalf of the public.

The shares which were to have been Washington's were divided, and a part set aside as an endowment fund for Liberty Academy, now known as the Washington and Lee University.

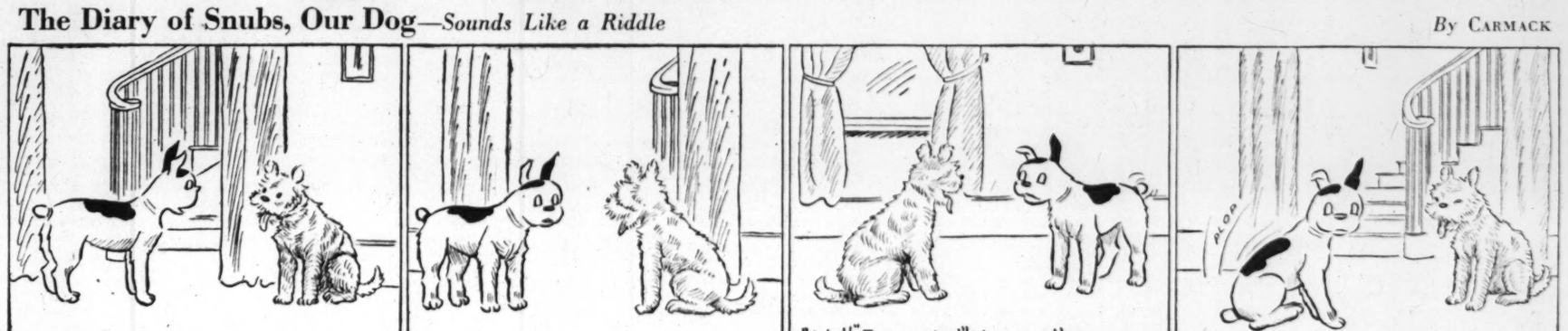
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Two Kings Are Better Than One*

By LE PELLEY

DO YOU WANT TO BE THE KING OR THE HORSE, MARMADUKE ?
KING !
DO YOU WANT TO BE THE KING OR THE HORSE, BUD ?
KING
GOOD NIGHT !!! DOESN'T ANYBODY WANT TO BE THE HORSE ??
YOU CAN'T BOTH BE THE KING !!
I'VE SOLVED IT ! — WE'LL HAVE TWO KINGS !!
NOW YOU'VE GOT SOMETHING

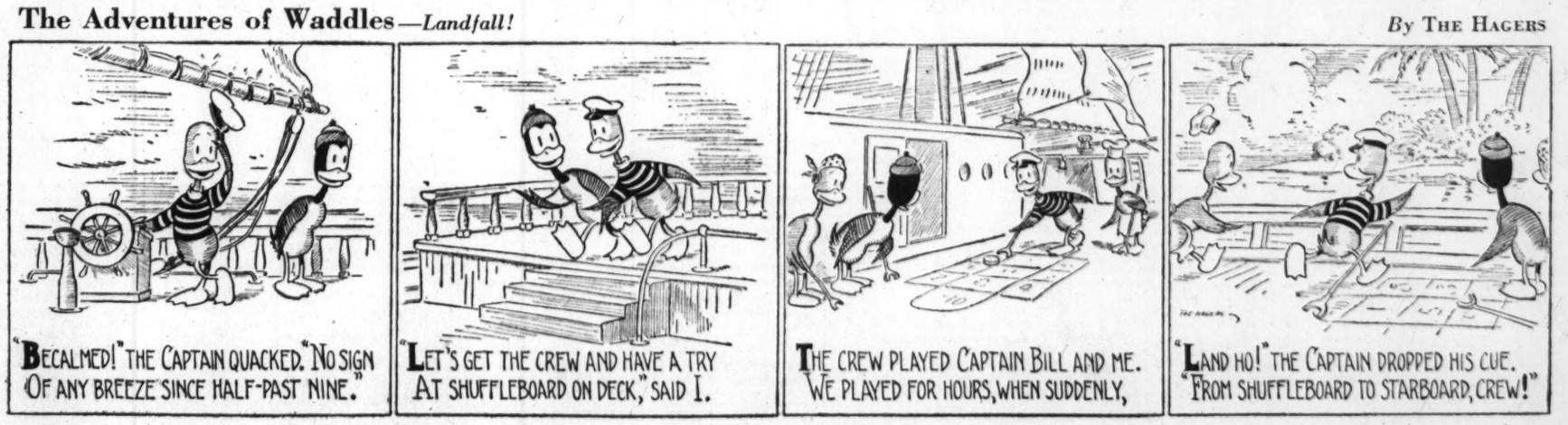
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Sounds Like a Riddle*

By CARMACK


"Hey!" I said to Rags today. "What have you been doing to make you pant like that?" And he said, "Running"—
Then I asked him where he had been, and he replied—"Nowhere"
"Well," I wagged, "You can't run without going somewhere" And he said "Yes, I did, and I wasn't chasing my tail either."
PLOP
???

The Adventures of Waddles—*Landfall!*

By THE HAGERS


BECALMED!" THE CAPTAIN QUACKED. "NO SIGN OF ANY BREEZE SINCE HALF-PAST NINE."
"LET'S GET THE CREW AND HAVE A TRY AT SHUFFLEBOARD ON DECK," SAID I.
THE CREW PLAYED CAPTAIN BILL AND ME. WE PLAYED FOR HOURS, WHEN SUDDENLY,
"LAND HO!" THE CAPTAIN DROPPED HIS CUE. "FROM SHUFFLEBOARD TO STARBOARD, CREW!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Barcelona—End of the Line?

WILL Barcelona be Spain's and 1939's Godesberg? Exactly four months from Munich, European diplomacy is facing a developing crisis which may or may not equal that of September, 1938.

Whatever its proportions, it likely will be resolved in more equal terms than those which emerged from the four-power disposition of Czechoslovakia's geographical and France's diplomatic bulwark—the Sudetenland. Premier Daladier could hardly have called attention to the navies of Britain and France as a key to the solution of the Czechoslovakian crisis, as he now calls attention to the presence in Mediterranean waters of fighting ships of both those countries.

Nor could British spokesmen have based their statements in September—as Sir Samuel Hoare now can—on so solid a public opinion as has been manifested in Britain on the question of colonies. There were influential Britons who apparently felt—and important mouthpieces of their opinions which prematurely hinted at—the acceptability of a drastic solution of the Czech-German dispute.

And even as to the outcome of the war in Spain, British opinion, though numerically strong in favor of the Loyalists, had yet powerful sections which at the outset made no secret of their belief that an Insurgent victory might be safer for their own interests. It was not a Franco triumph to which they would object, and their only objections to Italian aid for him arose from the possibility of Premier Mussolini's exploiting his Spanish relationship to the detriment of Britain's strategic position in the Mediterranean.

Moreover, Munich confirmed a fact which had been earlier recognized, that for Britain the question of a Continental balance of power had become less urgent than that of world balance. Realization in the United States that colonial redistribution would have real significance in connection with American territorial defense and that the first line of American defense of the moral values it cherishes may have to be held by Britain and France, has made it possible for the Daladier and Chamberlain Governments to count heavily on a more comfortable partner than Soviet Russia.

Announcement of United States Government co-operation in helping France to repair its aviation deficiencies is only the latest sign among many that a world balance of power against totalitarianism has become virtually a fact. Thus British and French warnings to the dictatorships would seem to have a more substantial background than those issued prior to the Czechoslovakian tragedy.

Should Italian troops remain in Spain and Spain become the jumping-off ground for an axis campaign against French possessions in Africa, a colonial issue might easily be opened which would involve vital interests for two great empires and, less directly, important interests of a third great economic Power. Barcelona may not be 1939's Godesberg, after all.

For the Future Citizen

IN THESE days of rapid social change, methods of education need to be constantly thought out afresh and revised to suit new conditions. The future citizen is being made in the schools. Education has its valuable traditions; but it may be too much hampered by tradition, too resistant to what is new and progressive.

Some thirteen years ago the Consultative Committee of the British Board of Education produced the famous "Hadow Report" dealing with the later stages of elementary education. Now the same body, under the chairmanship of Mr. Will Spens, has produced an equally authoritative report on secondary education, which is likely to have a profound influence on the schooling of boys and girls in England and Wales.

The Spens Report states that "the arrangements for the whole-time education of boys and girls above the age of eleven in England and Wales have ceased to correspond with the actual structure of modern society and with the economic facts." What happens at present is that the cleverest children in the English elementary schools pass on to the secondary (grammar) schools; and the curriculum is too much governed by the Universities which most of the children never reach. Other children go to technical schools which prepare them for special occupations in industry. The secondary schools are deficient in preparing boys and girls for self-support, the technical in training their general intelligence.

The present system tends to the overproduction of "intellectuals" for whom there are not enough available jobs; and an under-production of highly intelligent boys and girls specially prepared to enter industry.

The Committee recommends a drastic reorganization. On the technical side it proposes the formation of a new type of school for children between eleven and sixteen, preparing them for an industrial career, but without neglecting their general education. For the grammar schools it proposes a revised curriculum, which will give no less consideration to the boy who has to leave at sixteen than to the boy who is going to a university. The Committee envisages a less academic, and more all-around, and more generally useful education.

Reducing Relief

FOR the first time in six years the Congress of the United States has reduced a relief appropriation requested by the President. The 47-to-46 vote of the Senate, completing the revolt begun in the House of Representatives, may prove a turning point of historic importance. Reasserting its control of relief, Congress also reasserts control of public finance. That is far more important than the saving of $150,000,000. It means that Government is to become again something more than a channel for spending pressures which have produced a decade of deficits.

The narrow margin in the Senate leaves no room for easy assumptions that spending has ended. Congress has often spent more than the President desired. And no man with a heart can turn away from the very real needs of people who cannot find jobs. Until there is work no major reductions in relief can be expected. But more clearly than at any time since 1933 Congress is displaying financial responsibility. It appears aware that pressures for spending, however heart-touching, must be examined and controlled. This is good in a negative way. The greater positive good will await such co-operative recovery as will make most unemployment relief unnecessary and real economy possible. Confidence in Congress may promote such recovery.

A Provocative Appointment

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT doesn't mind at all "stirring up the animals" by tossing a wildcat in among them. Some may have thought he had entered upon a policy of conciliation with business which would involve a certain restraint, but the designation of former Representative Thomas R. Amlie, a more than progressive Wisconsin Progressive, for membership on the Interstate Commerce Commission indicates he cannot forgo a certain mischievousness at the expense of his political opponents.

The important question is whether such appointments may prove also to be at the expense of sound administration. Mr. Amlie has indubitable abilities but it is not clear that they lie in the directions required by the very exacting responsibilities and painstaking work of the ICC. With the problems of the railroads looming large in national affairs it would seem that a new member of the regulatory commission should be chosen for knowledge of their operation, whereas Mr. Amlie is best known as the author of a proposed constitutional amendment to permit government ownership and operation of manufacture, banking and transportation.

The appointment raises a neat question involving the evident intention, in the acts establishing the Commission, to maintain as nearly as possible a bi-partisan balance. Mr. Amlie is designated for one of the minority party vacancies, but he certainly does not represent the opposition to the Administration. It is pleaded in extenuation that some officials designated as Democrats have less in common with the President than do the left-wing third parties, but for that reason the nomination of Mr. Amlie to the ICC is likely to encounter stiff resistance when it comes up for confirmation in the Senate.

What Public Opinion Can Do

DOG-RACING interests in Massachusetts have done nothing to disprove the worst that was said about them by those who opposed enactment of permissive betting laws five years ago. The open practice of giving away free passes to encourage people to visit the dog tracks for the purpose of betting; the extent to which patronage depends on the tracks operating at night; the apparent liaison between the promotion of dog racing at Wonderland Park and persons linked with crime and racketeering in Revere—all these confirm the misgivings voiced at that time.

The decisive action taken by the voters of Hampden County in outlawing parimutuel betting last November, and more recently the strong stand evidenced at mass meetings in communities where dog-racing promoters have sought to set up the system indicate that dog-track gambling has about reached the end of its rope in Massachusetts. Citizens of Marshfield, Pembroke and Rehoboth have rejected applications for dog-racing permits in a very convincing manner. At present the Boston City Council is weighing a promoter's petition to build a dog track in Hyde Park. But in view of Mayor Tobin's veto and the rising tide of protests from church and civic groups it is doubtful that the permit will be granted.

Aroused public opinion has given organized gambling interests an unexpected and overwhelming setback. Not only does it stress a general aversion to dog racing, but what is even more important it shows how much can be done through concerted civic action to prevent the licensing of such an anti-social enterprise.

THE PRICE paid for the average movie ticket in the United States is said to include 41 Federal taxes. Quite a bargain with a show thrown in besides.

Redskin Talleyrand

Book News of the Day

PRESERVATION of the Creek Nation against the encroachments of the infant American Republic, especially the militant Georgians, and the Spanish garrisons along the Gulf coast during the decade following the Revolution was due mainly to the skill of its young chief, Alexander McGillivray. This skill was altogether political; he was not a warrior, and he knew that armed resistance would be futile.

McGillivray was born near old Fort Toulouse in 1759, of a Scottish-trader father and a French-Indian mother. By inclination and early training he was a Creek. He was educated at Charleston, but before the Revolution ended he was back among his people. His father had returned to Scotland (the patriots having appropriated $100,000 worth of his property) but young McGillivray remained loyal to the Crown, was made a subchief and a colonel in the British army. Shortly after the war he became the principal chief of the nation.

* * *

Spain needed a buffer against the Americans, the Americans were uneasy over the designs of Spain. For ten years, until his passing in 1793, McGillivray played one adversary against the other with a craft not unworthy of a Talleyrand. He stood firm on the formula of no more territorial cessions, and spurred the enthusiasm of the Spaniards when it waned by hints of an American alliance. Finally in 1790, seeing that the United States would be the great power on the continent, he went to the capital (first of all Indian chiefs to visit the Great White Father) and negotiated the Treaty of New York, which gave the Creeks practically all they asked for.

After McGillivray, the Creeks were without a leader, and came more and more under American domination; they tried war once more, were crushed by Andrew Jackson, and at last in the eighteen thirties were removed to their present home in Oklahoma.

McGillivray has been admired, at a distance, by many students; Albert James Pickett, greatest of Alabama historians, calls him "the most gifted and remarkable man that ever was born upon the soil of Alabama," and Theodore Roosevelt, in "The Winning of the West," pays high tribute to his diplomatic skill. But the man himself remains a shadowy figure.

* * *

John Walton Caughey, searching in the Archivo General de Indias at Seville, discovered a number of letters in McGillivray's handwriting; these, together with replies and other related documents from the Library of Congress and the Bancroft Library, he has chosen, translated where necessary, and edited, in MCGILLIVRAY OF THE CREEKS (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press. $3.50), to show, step by step, the development and operation of the chief's statecraft. The documents number 214. The scholarship is impeccable, and sheds much light on a number of problems in early American history. A sixty-page introduction sketches what is known of McGillivray's career and private life.

The young chief has been described as an equivocator and dissembler, carrying water on both shoulders; from these pages he emerges as a shrewd and capable statesman, with an eye single to the welfare of his people, and at least as honest as most of those he dealt with.

K. C. K.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Needed: A Primer of Democracy

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A zeal for democracy with a knowledge of its duties and responsibilities is what is most needed today.

If everyone living under a democratic government were enthusiastic about its benefits and had a dynamic fervor for the principles underlying human rights and the processes by which these rights are maintained, we should have an aroused citizenry, fired with the spirit of active service.

This would inevitably include all that democracy needs—unity of spirit, realistic approach to our problems, revitalizing of moral standards, more culture, service instead of spoils in our government, return to spiritual values of life, and the preservation of individual rights.

I would suggest a Primer on Democracy be written, which schools, churches, radio, men's and women's organizations, and all other agencies could use to create and foster this zeal.

(MRS.) MAY SERRELL ARMSTRONG

New York.

How—Not What—to Think

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Clear thinking by informed minds is most needed in a democracy. Therefore, right education is a true key to life in a democracy. A free public school system needs to teach boys and girls how to think, not what to think; how to use the facts of history to distinguish between propaganda and a complete statement of facts. Education needs to cease placing emphasis on material wealth at the expense of human values. Personality above property, character above money, and the Golden Rule in place of the rule of gold, needs to be the new trend in education.

Labor, capital, consumer, and farmer need to realize their dependence on one another. All need to accept responsibility. The safety of a democracy depends upon the use of delegated powers for the best interests of the whole. There must be no exploitation of one group by another in a democracy. (MRS.) E. H. BARTON

Longview, Wash.

He Likes Sugar, But—

The Marie Celeste

Log of the Sea

FOR sixty-seven years, since her sailing from a pier in Brooklyn, there has been speculation as to what became of those who left in the American brig, Marie Celeste, 300 tons, laden with spirits in barrels, consigned to Genoa. The subsequent finding of the brig, in good order, and in fine weather, without her crew, started a train of rumors, speculations, fictions and legends ever increasing. As the years pass the mystery grows. Here is a resume of facts, and the story of an American shipmaster who served on the board of survey when the Brig Marie Celeste was brought into Gibraltar in December, 1872.

The facts definitely known are these. On November 7, of that year, the taut little brig stood to sea past Sandy Hook, her clearance papers in order! Her master, Capt. Benjamin S. Briggs, originally of Marion, Mass., was a man with the highest character among merchants. While the Marie Celeste was laden with alcohol, her master and crew were temperate men. She was a "home" ship, and the captain, then forty-five, carried his comely young wife, thirty-two, and with them was their infant daughter, aged two. Two mates, a cook, four seamen and a boy constituted the list of those on board. Furthermore Captain Briggs was known as a most capable seaman, a man of quick decision, who always exercised the utmost caution. He stood well with the underwriters.

On December 4, in the Atlantic, about three hundred miles west of Gibraltar, the British bark, Dei Gratia, Captain Boyce, bound for the Strait, lifted a sail ahead. As they neared they made her out to be a brig, with all sail set, steering wild, yawing four points or more, up into the wind, backing and filling. Not a sign of anyone on her poop or at the wheel, not a head above her bulwark. The Dei Gratia's signal, "What ship is that?" remained unanswered. Sailing well ahead they lowered a boat, Mate Devon neared the brig. Already they had read her name and hailing port, painted across the transom. Swinging up the main chains Mr. Devon made a rapid inspection, called up one of his men and had him take the wheel.

"She's deserted!" he hailed. "Not a living soul on board!"

They hauled up the courses and hove her to. The Dei Gratia stood to windward and her master, Captain Boyce, joined Mr. Devon. Here is exactly what they found and reported.

* * *

1. Not a person on board.
2. Ship in good order (with one exception).
3. No signs of trouble having occurred (fictions of bloody cutlasses, etc., to the contrary).
4. Bunks in cabins, and in forecastle, made up; crew's wash on a line.
5. Ample provisions and water on board.
6. In mate's cabin, two run-down watches on table, and a letter, started. "Fanny, my dear wife—"
7. In after cabin a sewing machine, and a thimble and some work, apparently dropped hastily.
8. Small bunk with bedclothes thrown back, and impression of a child's head in the pillow, as if infant had been snatched from sleep.
9. Money untouched on captain's desk. His sextant, the chronometer and the ship's compass, gone.
10. Ship's log book, open at the entry, a few days before, "Weather fine, wind light."
11. Boat falls dangling from davits across the stern; boat gone.
12. Food in galley pots, cooked to a crisp.
13. The last item, and the most significant. The main hatch tarpaulin had been ripped open, the wooden hatch covers had been thrown off the strongback and lay, bottoms up, on deck. Below everything seemed in order, barrels stowed, "bilge and cantline," bungs up. Slight odor of spirits.

The Dei Gratia put a salvage crew on board the Marie Celeste and convoyed her into Gibraltar.

From here on the story is told me by the late Capt. Marcus H. Tracy of New York, when he was Chairman of the Board of Governors, New York State Schoolship. Captain Tracy was making a short cruise with me in the Newport. Of an evening we discussed many things, for this former shipmaster, then a shipowner, had seen much. We mentioned the Marie Celeste. As near as I can recall this was his comment.

"I was lying in Gib when the brig came to anchor. She excited the most intense interest. A board of survey was called by Lloyd's Agent. I sat on that board."

* * *

Captain Tracy recited the facts already set down. "Our opinion, in which all agreed, was this. On a quiet afternoon, the weather fair, a sudden terrifying explosion, either because of a light carried below, or otherwise, blew up the main hatch tarpaulin and covers. Smoke rose from the hold and there may have been a sudden flame, as of alcohol fumes. Knowing the inflammable nature of his cargo, having fear for his wife and child, the master immediately ordered all hands into a boat hanging on the stern davits. He took his instruments, the compass, and lowered, rowing clear.

"They watched the ship, lying almost becalmed. Nothing happened. As they attempted to return, a puff of wind sent the brig along. The wind increased, they struggled to regain the brig but she sailed away from them. Night fell, there were no lights on board of her, the boat crew, exhausted, rowed hopelessly until morning. The Marie Celeste was nowhere to be seen.

"The ship's boat must have been swept between the Azores and Madeira, out into the Atlantic, by the prevailing current. This is all that will ever be known of the disaster that befell them. The reason for its occurrence was well established."

In spite of Conan Doyle's "J. Habakuk Jepson's Statement," and many other tales, establishing the name of the brig as Marie Celeste this is the true story, strange and terrible enough for the most ardent believers of mystery.

FELIX RIESENBERG

Mirror of World Opinion

"Peaceful Co-operation"

ALL those who are enclosed within the area occupied by 80,000,000 Germans, must follow the laws of this area for peaceful co-operation. We hope and have reason to think that the Czechs have learned this lesson from their recent painful experiences.

The Czech people must remember the inflexible rigor of the will of the Führer. . . .

Had the Czech people continued under its former leaders hardly a single town would have been left as more than a heap of ruins. Opposition to the Reich means destruction. But the area settled by Czechs, enclosed within the defensive power of the Reich, has become a secure territory. . . .

The life of every single German is based on National Socialism, with Adolf Hitler as the leader.

The National Socialist principles hold good for all peoples enclosed within German areas, or who wish to be linked with it. Last year was the crucial year, when the nation broke through victoriously by the will of the Führer.—Dr. Seyss Inquart, Governor of Austria, in *Die Zeit*, Prague.

The Wide Horizon

Words Across the Sea

A BRITISH ONLOOKER'S DIARY

By Wickham Steed

LONDON

THOSE of us who can remember the time, say, back in the nineties of last century, when the addresses or messages of an American President to Congress aroused very mild interest in England, have been musing upon the fact that President Roosevelt's Address to Congress on January 4 was awaited eagerly and heard with gladness by a multitude of listeners in Great Britain. His words came through as clearly as though he had been talking to us in our own homes. Better still, the voice from the United States spoke our own thoughts and expressed our own feelings.

A good many of us may have felt the twinge of regret which the Manchester Guardian admitted next day—that no British voice of equal authority should have spoken as President Roosevelt spoke. This, however, is a minor matter. The chief thing, and the thing that gladdens us, was that we could wholeheartedly applaud the President of the United States and feel we were at one not only with him but with the Congress when it cheered his declaration that "an ordering of society which rejects religion, democracy, and international good faith has no place within it for the ideals of the Prince of Peace. The United States rejects such an ordering and preserves its ancient faith."

* * *

Even English newspapers which, in recent months and years, have not been aggressive in opposition to systems based on "such an ordering" applauded. The Times wrote on the morrow that in speaking thus the President's voice "was the authentic voice of the American people, and it will be heard with full sympathy and understanding in all communities that share the political faith and practice of the United States, and mean to preserve them."

Still more striking was the statement issued a few hours later by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Prime Minister, who has striven to appease the "orderings" aforesaid. His declaration that "in these islands there is a clear realization that only through freedom and peace can we hope to maintain and develop for ourselves and those that come after us the benefits for which we have labored for generations" was an emphatic profession of faith that fell upon grateful ears. Many thought it more significant even than the welcome he gave to the President's address "as yet another indication of the vital role of the American democracy in world affairs and its devotion to the ideal of ordered human progress."

The late Lord Balfour once said, in his whimsical way, that the greatest impediment to real understanding between the American and the British democracies was their possession of an approximately common language. What he really meant, I imagine, was the likelihood of misunderstanding in the common use of English as a medium of intercourse between minds with different historical backgrounds and taking different things for granted.

A remarkable feature of President Roosevelt's language was the almost total absence from it of "approximation," and the substantial identity of word, phrase and meaning. True it is that we were not excited beyond measure over the question whether the United States is a $60,000,000,000 or an $80,000,000,000 country. This seems to us an American domestic issue with which we have no direct concern. Now and again, too, I thought I heard the President use a term which no British newspaper reproduced next day. It sounded to me like "revamping," which I took to mean "overhauling" or "reconditioning." For the rest, Mr. Roosevelt spoke good American which struck us as good English.

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So, as regards his manner and matter, we were pleased. We were glad that a voice which the world must heed had at last said what the great majority of us believe from the bottom of our hearts. And it is surely a sign of the times that we English, who have of late felt a little starved by our own official leaders in this respect, should have hailed as "splendid" the lead an American President was giving to his own people and to the forces of ordered freedom everywhere.

This does not mean that we have elected President Franklin D. Roosevelt as a sort of British national hero. We did that once with Woodrow Wilson when he seemed to be speaking our thoughts better than our own leaders spoke them; and we have not yet quite got over the ensuing disappointments for which both we and the people of the United States were partly responsible. Still, even today, some of us are not sure that President Wilson was altogether wrong when he talked of making the world "safe for democracy" as the major task of civilized mankind. We have certainly got to make it safe for freedom; and if democracy, rightly understood, is not the best political means of safeguarding individual freedom, I don't know what it is.

Things and events less good may be in store. But I have a notion that we British, like not a few Americans, are beginning to know where we stand and what we stand for in a troubled world.